

Yitzhak Rabin: A Sabra for Premier

By Robert D. McFadden
NEW YORK (NYT)—As a soldier and diplomat, Yitzhak Rabin has come to symbolize a generation of younger Israelis, a tough and tactically unorthodox people tempered by war and dedicated to national survival. His reputation has thus far been decidedly apolitical, resting on his accomplishments as a fighter, as chief of staff during the six-day war of 1967 and as ambassador to the United States from 1968 to 1973.

Now, after only a few months in politics, he has been cast into a new and uncertain role as the Labor party's nominee to succeed Premier Golda Meir. If he does so, the 53-year-old labor minister will be the first sabra, or native-born Israeli, to head the Israeli cabinet.

Mr. Rabin was elected to his first term in parliament last Dec. 31 and became minister of labor on March 10. His limited experience in government may turn out to be a political asset, for he did not share in the responsibility for the shortcomings of the military forces in last fall's war.

Quick Analysis

Borish looking, quiet spoken and determinedly unflinching, he is known to have a remarkable capacity for quick analysis of problems. Behind his seeming reserve, he is known also to possess a sharp temper and a sharp tongue.

A war hero in Israel, he began his military career at the age of 19, when he joined the underground Hagana and became a member of its elite strike force, the Palmach. In World War II,

he fought for the British, who had called a truce with the Zionist underground, and saw action in Vichy French areas in Syria and Lebanon.

After the war, when cooperation with British authorities ended, he was deputy commander of the Palmach and appeared on the British "blacklist." His exploits—including raids to liberate detainees who had immigrated illegally—inspired many of the episodes in which Leon Uris cast the fictional Ari Ben-Canaan in the best-selling novel "Exodus."

He was a brigade commander in the 1948 war and commanded a force that suffered heavy casualties but kept open supply lines to Jerusalem. His rise through career military ranks was steady. He became chief of staff in 1963. The general retired from the army after the 1967 war to become Israel's envoy to Washington. The transition from battle fatigues to striped trousers was not smooth. He was known to have quarreled over policy matters on occasion with Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban, and he alienated some leaders of the American Jewish community by overtly supporting President Nixon's re-election.

But he established close working relationships with many members of the Nixon administration and is said to have brought American-Israeli relations to their warmest point in many years.

Yitzhak Rabin was born in Jerusalem on March 1, 1922.

Of Russian Stock

His mother, the former Rosa Cohen, was an immigrant from czarist Russia. His father, Nehemia Rabin, also of Russian stock, had lived for 15 years in the United States before moving to Palestine during World War I as a soldier in the Jewish Legion.

As a young man, Mr. Rabin wanted to become a farmer, and he attended Kadoorie Agricultural School in Galilee. But, like many other patriotic young people of his time, he was drawn into the Hagana and by 1949 was already engaged in the military activities that were to become his first career.

Mr. Rabin takes an unswerving, serious approach to the discussion of problems, speaking in deep deliberate tones. He has no time for small talk, abhors off-color jokes and does not drink alcoholic beverages, though he has been a chain smoker. He and his wife, Leah, have two children and reside in a suburb of Tel Aviv.

Heinemann Kin 1 of 4 Europeans Abducted in Chad

BONN, April 23 (Reuters)—A relative of West German President Gustav Heinemann was one of at least four West Europeans kidnapped Sunday in the town of Bardai, northern Chad. It was learned tonight.

President Heinemann told foreign correspondents at a dinner here that Christoph Staewen, his wife's nephew, was among those seized, and that he understood Mr. Staewen's wife was shot dead during the incident.

Earlier, the Foreign Ministry said that it had received reports that Mrs. Staewen had been taken hostage with the others, while an unconfirmed account said that she had been shot.

Mr. Heinemann said he understood that Tunisian rebels in the West African state were believed responsible for the attack. A Chad government minister was on his way to Bardai to investigate, Mr. Heinemann said.

The Foreign Ministry said that the other victims were a West German technician at a medical station in Bardai and two French women whose names were not known.

Ethiopia Seeks To Halt Strikes That Defy Law

ADDIS ABABA, April 23 (UPI)—The government today banned all unlicensed demonstrations, ordered legal action against illegal strikers by government workers and told police and the armed forces to take "all necessary steps" to maintain law and order.

"The current state of affairs cannot continue and all necessary steps will be taken to make sure they do not," said a government statement issued on radio and television.

The government has announced shortly after 800 postal workers here went on strike and employees of the government radio and television office announced that they would strike if they are not allowed to form a union.

Government employees are not allowed to strike. Postal workers throughout the country are also on strike, demanding better pay and welfare benefits they say they have sought for two years.

Addis Ababa is still without bus service because of a two-week-old strike by bus workers demanding dismissal of a number of executives and supervisors.

Italian Air Fares Up

ROME, April 23 (UPI)—Italian domestic air fares rose 10 percent yesterday for the second time this year.



West German Chancellor Willy Brandt (center) is shown the former Israeli Bar Lev defense line on the eastern bank of the Suez Canal yesterday during his visit to Egypt. His Egyptian escorts are Gen. Saad Maamoun (foreground), assistant defense minister, and Gen. Ahmed Badawi, commander of the Third Army, which controls area.

Friend of the Mahatma Leads Opposition to Mrs. Gandhi

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, April 23 (NYT)—A friend of Mahatma Gandhi has broken with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in a bitter and emotional controversy.

The move by Jaya Prakash Narayan, who has returned to the public spotlight to lead non-violent agitation against the government, has deeply upset the ruling Congress party and stirred opposition activity in this restless nation.

What makes the dispute significant is that Mr. Narayan, who at 72 is linked in the minds of the poor and the middle class to Gandhian integrity and sacrifice, has come into direct conflict with the prime minister and, virtually by default, is serving as the focus of an opposition to her. Mrs. Gandhi's late husband, Feroze Gandhi, was not related to the Mahatma.

Mr. Narayan denies any political ambition. His associates say that he seeks to serve as a symbolic rallying point rather than a political threat.

His aim in returning to public life, he said, was "to make democracy meaningful to the masses and to help pull the country out of the morass into which it had sunk." He said recently, "The government seems to be completely out of touch with the mood of the people."

By all accounts, Mrs. Gandhi made a political blunder when she publicly attacked Mr. Narayan's integrity. She spoke recently in the eastern state of Orissa after Mr. Narayan had said that the situation in India has become "explosive" and had condemned corruption in national life.

Mrs. Gandhi said Mr. Narayan was unwittingly encouraging the "forces of violence and disruption," and she added, "One who lives on the largesse of rich people should not talk about corruption."

The remark was an apparent allusion to private support that Mr. Narayan has received for the Gandhian movement from businessmen. Mrs. Gandhi was broadly criticized by the right and by some leftist politicians, newspapers and even Congress party politicians.

Friend of Nehru
Mr. Narayan, who was a close friend of Mahatma Gandhi's father, Jawaharlal Nehru, was one of the most prominent figures in the Indian nationalist movement against the British and was once mentioned as a national political leader, possibly prime minister.

He left politics in 1954 and has since worked in the Sarvodaya (Universal Enlightenment) movement, a Gandhian group that seeks to blend the precepts of equality and nonviolence with active work for landless laborers and members of the Untouchable caste.

Despite recent illnesses, Mr. Narayan has emerged forcefully in public view recently. He has urged election reforms to thwart the flow of illegal contributions to parties, led marches to condemn corruption and supported the student government in Gujarat as well as demonstrators in his home state, Bihar.

Interpreters' Protest Halts UN Assembly

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 23 (AP)—A "sick-in" by half the UN interpreters to protest long hours, forced cancellation today of a General Assembly plenary session on raw materials and development. Several other meetings were also canceled.

The protest appeared limited to the English, French and Spanish interpreters among the corps of 64 linguists who provide simultaneous translations for delegates. A spokesman said the Russian and Chinese interpreters reported for work.

The interpreters who phoned in sick had asked for no more than seven translating assignments per week. The request was turned down.

During the week of March 25, the spokesman said, the interpreters averaged about nine translating assignments—with total hours ranging from 13 to 20 1/2. Interpreters' salaries average between \$25,000 and \$30,000.

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Nixon Asking Time to Reply About Tapes

House Unit Expected To Give Him 5 Days

(Continued from Page 1)

Anticipate a presidential response embracing both subpoenas at one time.

A reporter suggested that Mr. Nixon may already have reached a tentative decision to supply the committee with edited transcripts of at least some of the tapes, perhaps to be accompanied by "white papers" that would in the end be made public.

It was not in a position to discuss tentative decisions, said Mr. Warren.

Asked if he could rule out the surrender of any actual tapes, said, "I am not in a position to rule anything out or anything in."

The White House spokesman said that he knew of no plans for Mr. Nixon to seek interviews with the committee, but he would discuss his response to the subpoena.

Mr. Warren reported that a delay in answering the subpoena was relayed to John Dowd, the president's chief counsel, this morning by James St. Clair, Mr. Nixon's chief White House defense lawyer.

In seeking to explain why more time was needed, Mr. Warren said that Mr. Nixon has been occupied recently with legislative, economic and foreign policy problems and the federal response to devastating tornadoes in the Midwest and South.

It was disclosed yesterday that yet another request, so far involving a subpoena, had been sent to the White House by the House Judiciary Committee's Watergate-related material.

Mr. Warren said that the approach sought material broad in scope than information about dairy-industry contributions to the President's reelection campaign and about White House activity in connection with an anti-trust suit against the International Telephone and Telegraph Corp.

Meanwhile, Democratic members of the House Judiciary Committee said that they have found growing sentiment among their constituents for impeachment. None of the 17 Republicans on the 38-member committee reported such a trend.

Rep. Walter Flowers, D-Ala., a conservative who usually backs the impeachment effort, said that the report on Mr. Nixon's testimony "fermented the public" even in his district.

Bonn Would Give Political Backing To Mideast Pact

CAIRO, April 23 (UPI)—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt said today that his country is prepared to join in providing political but not military guarantees of a Middle East peace settlement once it is reached.

Mr. Brandt told a news conference on the third day of his official visit to Egypt: "We are ready to take upon ourselves, together with other countries, political guarantees of a peace settlement after one is reached."

He said this was "one of the important results" of his talks with President Anwar Sadat. Asked whether West Germany would be prepared to offer military guarantees as well, Mr. Brandt replied: "We do believe our contribution can be more useful in fields other than military. In military matters, we like to confine ourselves to the alliance to which we belong (NATO)."

Bonn-Havana Contacts
BONN, April 23 (Reuters)—West Germany and Cuba have had contacts with a view to resuming diplomatic relations, broken in 1963 over Havana's recognition of East Germany, a Foreign Office spokesman said in answer to questions today.

But a public debate on this topic is not considered useful at the moment," he added.

Kennedy Gets Warm Greeting By Crowds in Soviet Georgia

Tbilisi, U.S.S.R., April 23 (AP)—Crowds of smiling Georgians surrounded Sen. Edward Kennedy today as he visited a public market and children's center and bought souvenirs for his family.

"We love the Kennedys here—he and his brothers," a Georgian said. "We've read books about them and seen their pictures."

Hundreds of people surged toward the senator, trying to get a glimpse of him as he and his children toured a market where peasants sold fruit, meat and vegetables.

The Georgian interest in Sen. Kennedy contrasted with his stay in Moscow where few people recognized him.

Gift of Apples
Sen. Kennedy stopped to talk to a grizzled farmer selling apples. He gave several pieces of the fruit to Teddy, 12, and Kara 13, the senator's children.

People lined up outside the market and waved as the senator departed. He waved back.

Sen. Kennedy also spoke briefly at the Dartmouth conference here, an annual meeting of Soviet and American business leaders and government officials. His speech was closed to the press.

Among those attending the conference were Sen. Hugh Scott, R-Pa., the Chase Manhattan Bank president, David Rockefeller, George Arbatov, head of the Soviet U.S.A. Institute, and Yuri Zhukov, Pravda commentator.

The Kennedy party then went to a souvenir shop where the senator bought a silver belt and a watch.

Plainclothes Unit Joins Search for 'Zebra' Gunmen

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23 (AP)—A 30-man team composed primarily of black police officers in plain clothes began a search today for the "Zebra" killer or killers—one or more black gunmen believed responsible for the deaths of 12 white persons here.

This is a special, predominantly black unit assigned with particular emphasis on getting intelligence from information sources we might not be able to contact otherwise," Lt. William O'Connor explained.

Homicide Inspector Rotesa Guilford, a black, was put in charge of the unit, which drew men from various police divisions.

Despite protests and court challenges, police have continued to stop and search young blacks who resemble a composite drawing of a "Zebra" killer. So far, more than 800 have been stopped.

Authorities also have announced plans to call in 125 reservists to replace desk officers needed in the case.

Climbing Banned On Mount Ararat

ANKARA, April 23 (Reuters)—The Turkish government has banned tourists from climbing Mount Ararat, biblical resting place of Noah's Ark—apparently for security reasons.

An announcement by the Interior Ministry did not give a reason but observers believed the government wanted to avoid any dispute with the Soviet Union.

The mountain is only 15 kilometers from the Soviet border and in the early 1960s the Russians charged that foreigners were spying on the Soviet Union from it.

Smoke Spotted
Search parties that flew over the area reported seeing smoke rising from the debris.

Among the 96 passengers and 11 crew members were 26 Americans, one of them Hilton Hotel executive Maurice Raymond of New York City.

A Pan Am spokesman in New York said two of the 11 crew members were of Scandinavian origin. They were identified as stewardess Ann O. Beran, formerly Ann Odberg of Copenhagen, and Ingrid I. Johansson of Göteborg, Sweden.

The captain was identified as

Israeli Jets Strafe Syrians; Artillery Exchanges Continue

WITH ISRAELI TROOPS IN OCCUPIED SYRIA, April 23 (UPI)—Israeli jets strafed Syrian positions on strategic Mount Hermon today, and artillery fire was exchanged in the 400 consecutive day of fighting on the Golan Heights front.

The military command in Tel Aviv said the planes struck Syrian targets twice during the day and all returned safely.

Through the day, Syrian artillery struck the eastern edge of the salient Israel captured in the October Middle East war, and Israeli gunners answered with 155-mm mobile-cannon fire.

Two Israeli soldiers were wounded in the exchanges, the command said, bringing the casualty toll on the front to 18 dead and 59 wounded since the daily shelling began March 12.

A Syrian military spokesman in Damascus said Israeli fighter-bombers were forced to abandon raids against Syrian positions when the Syrians drove them off with ground-to-air missiles.

[Beirut newspapers said the

Trepper Made Israeli Citizen

JERUSALEM, April 23 (Reuters)—Leopold Trepper, the leader of the "Red Orchestra," the Soviet anti-Nazi spy ring of World War II, has received Israeli citizenship, an Interior Ministry spokesman said today.

He said that Mr. Trepper and his wife, who arrived in Israel earlier this month, were naturalized at a ceremony yesterday.

Mr. Trepper, 72, had sought to leave Poland for Israel for three years but was consistently refused permission because of "security reasons."

He told reporters here that he was leaving soon for Europe to complete work on his autobiography, but would return to Israel to live here.

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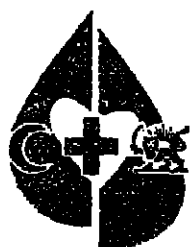
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Reportedly Influenced U.S. Tax Agency White House Allegedly Played Role in Probe of Hughes Gift

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, April 23 (UPI)—Investigations for the Senate Watergate committee now reportedly believe that the White House played a role in coordinating the Internal Revenue Service's investigation of a controversial \$100,000 campaign contribution from Howard Hughes.

Well-placed sources said yesterday that the investigators had recently interrogated Fred Buzhardt, President Nixon's counsel, for more than three hours behind closed doors and decided to order the back for further questioning because of what was depicted as Mr. Buzhardt's "evasive" testimony.

Mr. Buzhardt could not be reached for comment but another White House official, who did not wish to be named, was harsh in his criticism of the Senate investigators, led by Terry Lenner, senior assistant U.S. attorney for New York.

"This is a wretched and ugly," the White House official said of the Senate inquiry into White House personnel. "They know nothing to support this thing. They are corrupting law and order."

The White House aide was referring to newspaper accounts in the last two weeks about the committee's progress in tracing the \$100,000 contribution, which was given by the Hughes Corp. in cash to Charles (Bebe) Rebozo, one of President Nixon's closest personal friends.

On Sunday, The New York Times published excerpts from a memorandum privately circulated last week by Mr. Lenner in which he "complained that the IRS was obstructing his inquiry into the \$100,000 by refusing to accept depositions, agreed upon, and also passing on documents to Mr. Rebozo through the White House."

Mr. Lenner's memorandum also made the accusation that the IRS delayed a full year before beginning its inquiry into the \$100,000 cash gift.

The memorandum also alleged the revenue service coordinated at least some of its interviews with potentially important witnesses through Kenneth

Mitchell Trial Nears Close, Dean on Stand

By Martin Arnold

NEW YORK, April 23 (UPI)—Testimony in the criminal conspiracy trial of John Mitchell and Maurice Stans ended yesterday and, after counsel's summations today and tomorrow, the case was expected to go to the jury tomorrow night.

Among the last witnesses to testify yesterday was John Dean, President Nixon's former aide who testified before had testified for the government prosecutor in this trial.

In 42 trial days, the jury heard 45 witnesses, 45 of them for the defense and three testified for both sides. On Friday and yesterday, the government called on nine witnesses to rebut the defense.

Former Attorney General Mitchell and former Secretary of Commerce Stans, who were accused of Mr. Nixon's re-election campaign, were accused of attempting to impede Securities and Exchange Commission investigation of Robert Vesco, a financier, in return for a secret \$200,000 cash contribution to the campaign. Mr. Vesco also was indicted in this case, but has fled the country.

Dean testified yesterday mainly against Mr. Stans, who had testified that he withheld information from the SEC on the advice of Dean, even when the two men were flying together from Washington to New York.

Dean, who was the President's counsel at the time, contradicted his testimony. He said he had never given Mr. Stans such advice; that, in fact, on the plane ride with Mr. Stans the former aide said "that a stack of cash" was in his lap and that he did not discuss the Vesco matter at all. Mr. Vesco and 41 others are accused of defrauding investors of \$224 million.

Dean also testified that at a meeting at the Metropolitan Club in New York involving Dean, Mr. Stans and Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Stans said that he could get the SEC to eliminate all mention of the \$200,000 from its formal charges against Mr. Vesco.

Mr. Stans had testified that it was Bradford Cook, then the SEC's counsel, and not himself, who had suggested that the mention of the contribution be eliminated from the commission's charges.

**Convicted Official
Quits Baltimore
County Position**

TOWSON, Md., April 23 (AP)—Dale Anderson, convicted of income-tax evasion and extorting kickbacks from contractors, announced today that he will resign as Baltimore County executive.

Anderson, 57, the Democrat who succeeded former Vice-President Spiro Agnew as county executive in 1966, resented at a news conference that he is innocent of the corruption charges but said that the county charter and court rulings necessitated his resignation from the \$30,000-a-year post.

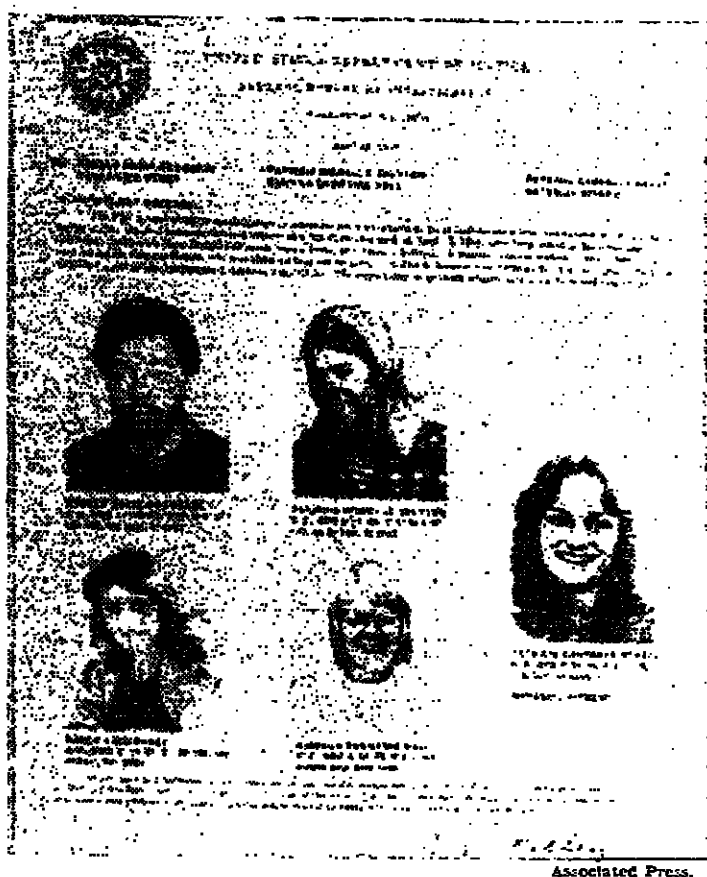
He is to be sentenced May 1, but is appealing his conviction on charges that he evaded nearly \$60,000 in federal taxes, from 1969 through 1972, and extorted \$38,620 in kickbacks from architects and engineers receiving contracts from the suburban county.

He faces a maximum sentence of 20 years and \$10,000 fine on each of the 28 extortion-related counts and five years and a \$10,000 fine on each of four tax charges.

**N.Y. Ex-Prosecutor
Sentenced to 6 Months**

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—Former District Attorney Thomas MacCall of Queens County has been sentenced to six months in prison for blocking prosecution of a \$4.4-million get-rich-quick scheme.

MacCall, 50, his son-in-law and two other defendants were convicted March 3 of conspiring to thwart prosecution of the scheme, in which hundreds of Queens residents had invested.



An FBI flyer issued Monday in San Francisco shows four persons charged in a bank robbery April 15 by members of the Symbionese Liberation Army and Patricia Hearst, who is sought as a material witness. The four wanted persons on the poster are Donald Defreeze, Patricia Solitsky, Nancy Ling Perry and Camilla Hall.

Radicalized in Berkeley Three Top SLA Women Come From Middle-Class Families

By Lacey Fosburgh

BERKELEY, Calif., April 23 (UPI)—Nancy Ling Perry campaigned for Barry Goldwater and not so long ago Camilla Hall was an avowed pacifist and Patricia Solitsky said she wanted to work with animals.

Somehow, these women were touched by the political shiftings of recent years and were turned into revolutionaries. Suddenly, they are among the militant women who have emerged as the apparent leaders of the Symbionese Liberation Army.

A week ago, these three women were identified by the police as having entered a San Francisco bank, submachine guns in their hands, giving orders and cursing loudly.

The police said that with them during the \$10,990 robbery, in which two passersby were wounded, were Donald Defreeze and a suspected convict known as Field Marshal Cinque, and Patricia Hearst. Miss Hearst was kidnapped Feb. 4 by the SLA but announced early this month that she had chosen to remain with her terrorist captors rather than return to her family.

Position of Women

Since the kidnapping, Miss Perry, Miss Solitsky and other female members of the SLA are purported to have written some of its major communiqués. These messages have described them as "generals" and have spoken emphatically about the equal position of women in the group's ranks.

The three women who would once have seemed unlikely candidates for the SLA are from different places. Each moved to Berkeley and eventually they were drawn together here.

In this small world that is a comingling of petty crime and drugs, radicalism and university life, they ceased to be routine products of their middle-class backgrounds.

Radical-Activist Bent

From interviews with friends and relatives of the women, both here and in their home towns, a picture emerges showing them to be well educated and intelligent with a radical-activist bent that may be unusual in some parts of the country, but is ordinary for Berkeley.

Miss Perry, 27, grew up 60 miles north of San Francisco, in Santa Rosa, where her father is a furniture dealer. In high school she was an A-student, a cheer leader, and campaigned vigorously for Barry Goldwater for president.

She attended Whittier College, President Nixon's alma mater, in Whittier, Calif., for one year, then transferred to the University of California at Berkeley in 1966 and studied English. At Berkeley she began to change, becoming revolutionary in her politics.

After graduation in 1970 she worked in San Francisco as a topless dancer and a blackjack dealer. She liked it, she told a friend from high school days, because it had "quicker access to crime" and she could buy stolen televisions and radios cheaply.

'Overthrow the System'

She spoke openly about the need to "overthrow the system" and told one friend, for example, "it's

**Spassky, Karpov Draw
Another Chess Game**

MOSCOW, April 23 (UPI)—Boris Spassky and Anatoly Karpov, playing in Leningrad, agreed today to a draw in their fifth game in the world chess championship. The game score stands at 1-1, with three draws.

In the other semifinal, in Odessa, Viktor Korchnoi leads Tigran Petrosian, 2-1.

The first player in each series to win four games will enter the finals to pick the challenger to world champion Bobby Fischer of the United States.

**FBI Casts Doubt
On 2 Purported
SLA Messages**

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23 (AP)—The latest messages purportedly from the Symbionese Liberation Army threatening death to police reportedly have no connection with earlier communications from the terrorist group, the FBI said today.

"A review of the Sacramento communication does not indicate any connection with previous communications," Charles Bates, the agent in charge of the FBI office in San Francisco, said when asked about the authenticity of communications sent to a Sacramento newspaper.

"We are doing some other checks, and it has been sent to the lab in Washington," Mr. Bates added.

FBI officials in Sacramento said earlier that they could not "take the chance" that the two messages, which threatened to kill policemen if SLA members are harmed, might not be authentic.

The messages, signed by a "General Pax," do not reflect the usual pattern of the terrorist group. They were received yesterday by the Sacramento Bee.

The SLA, a group which authorities believe is interracial, heavily armed and numbering about 25 young men and women, claims responsibility for the Feb. 4 kidnapping of newspaper heiress Patricia Hearst. The SLA sent several messages containing demands for a food-pickup program as her ransom.

Refuses to Rule on a Law School Policy

U.S. High Court Shuns Race-Quota Issue

WASHINGTON, April 23 (UPI)—The Supreme Court today declined to rule on the controversial issue of "reverse discrimination."

The court declared that the case of a white student initially denied admission to the University of Washington Law School because of a racial quota favoring black applicants was moot since the student, Marco DeFunis Jr., was later admitted and scheduled to graduate next month. The vote on the case was 5-4.

If the court had taken a stand on the issue, its decision could have had a strong effect on affirmative action programs giving preference to minorities in hiring and promotions in business and government. A decision against the student presumably would have buttressed the programs.

Although he graduated Phi Beta Kappa from the University of Washington, Mr. DeFunis was denied admission to the law school's class entering in the autumn of 1971. A number of blacks with lower grades and test scores were admitted.

Claiming that he was a victim of reverse discrimination, Mr. DeFunis filed suit.

The law school countered that it had a right to select less-qualified minority students.

Lower Court Rulings

After a state judge ruled in Mr. DeFunis' favor, he was admitted to the law school. But the Washington State Supreme Court overturned that ruling, upholding the law school's practice of giving preference to minority applicants.

Mr. DeFunis then appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court. Justice William Douglas blocked the state high court's ruling from taking effect—it would have put Mr. DeFunis out of school—until the justices ruled.

Chief Justice Warren Burger and Justices Potter Stewart, Harry Blackmun, Lewis Powell Jr. and William Rehnquist voted to declare the case moot today.

"Because the petitioner (Mr. DeFunis) will complete his law school studies at the end of the term for which he has now registered, regardless of any decision this court might reach on the merits... we conclude that the court cannot consider the substantive constitutional issues," their unsigned opinion said.

Even if the justices had ruled in favor of the law school's quota system, officials of the school

had promised to allow Mr. DeFunis to graduate since he was already in his final term.

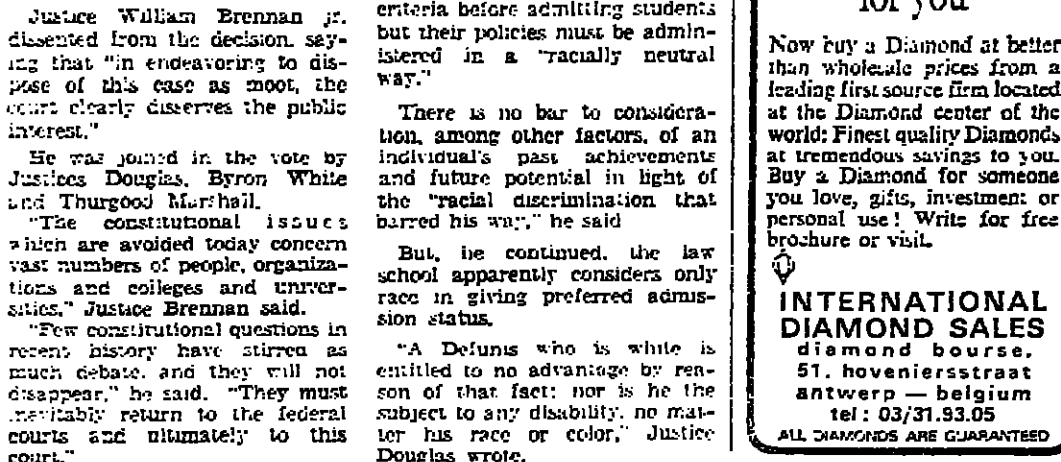
In a separate dissent Justice Douglas said that law schools are not limited to any mechanical criteria before admitting students but their policies must be administered in a "racially neutral way."

There is no bar to consideration, among other factors, of an individual's past achievements and future potential in light of the "racial discrimination that barred his way," he said.

But, he continued, the law school apparently considers only race in giving preferred admission status.

"A DeFunis who is white is entitled to no advantage by reason of that fact; nor is he the subject to any disability, no matter his race or color," Justice Douglas wrote.

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Japanese War Holdouts in Excellent Shape

By Richard Halloran

TOKYO, April 23 (NYT).—Thirty years of primitive living in a mountainous Philippine jungle may have made former Lt. Hiroo Onoda one of the healthiest 52-year-old men in Japan today.

Mr. Onoda, the World War II holdout who came back to Japan to a hero's welcome March 12, spent 19 days in the First National Hospital here and was then released to return to his home in central Japan.

During his stay in the hospital he astonished the doctors who performed about 200 tests on him. Despite his ordeal, he had few

defects and was, indeed, in far better physical and mental shape than Japanese living in modern urban affluence with its pollution and nervous strains.

The findings of the doctors, who also examined Sgt. Shoichi Yokoi, when he came home two years ago after 28 years in a Guam jungle, seem to confirm some accepted beliefs about temporary life and to refine others.

Moreover, the experience of the two Japanese soldiers would appear to be valuable to anyone who, by choice or accident, must survive in a wilderness.

Dr. Hajime Tomimaga, the chief of the neuropsychiatric clinic at the hospital, and two of his associates, Dr. Motoko Luinda and Dr. Yoichiro Orihashi, agreed that the most important attribute that Mr. Onoda and Mr. Yokoi had in common was an intangible one: the will to survive.

They pointed out in an interview that the lieutenant and the sergeant had had vastly different training. Mr. Onoda was an officer who had received the most rigorous instruction in intelligence gathering and guerrilla warfare. Mr. Yokoi, in contrast, was a drafted soldier who had been given only routine military training.

Number of Blacks Elected in U.S. Shows Increase

WASHINGTON, April 23 (NYT).

Paced by the election of 36 new mayors, the number of blacks elected to political office increased sharply last year, according to the Joint Center for Political Studies.

As of April 1, the center reported yesterday, 2,991 blacks held elective office in 45 states and the District of Columbia. This compared with 2,621 a year ago and 1,185 in 1959.

There are 522,000 elected officials in the United States, which has a population of 245.9 million, of whom 24.2 million are black.

The number of black mayors rose from 22 this time last year to 36,804 in 1974, an increase of 31.7 percent. Blacks were elected mayor in such major cities as Los Angeles, Detroit, Atlanta, Cincinnati, Dayton, Ohio, and Raleigh, N.C.

A majority of the black mayors, 63, are from cities and towns that are predominantly composed of blacks or other minorities.

The 379 additional black officials elected in the last year represented a continuation of the slow annual rise in numbers. However, the rate of increase showed a decline—14 percent as compared with last year's 15 percent increase over 1972.

The five states that have no black elected officials are Hawaii, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota and Utah.

Dropout as a Robinson Crusoe May Have Lost Treasure Island

SUVA, Fiji, April 23 (AP).—An American won a small Fiji island in a competition 16 years ago but abandoned it in disgust after trying to live a Robinson Crusoe-type life there.

Now, because of Fiji's booming tourist industry, the desolate island of Ava Awa could be worth plenty to Kent Warren Shelby, if he could be found.

The Fiji Native Land Trust Board has published announcements in a Fiji newspaper warning that it will take possession of the island unless Mr. Shelby, last known to be living in Long Beach, Calif., returns immediately to claim it.

Mr. Shelby won the four-acre island, situated about 15 miles off the northwest coast of Fiji's main island of Viti Levu, in a competition organized by Hollywood promoters.

The island, originally called Xawalo, was renamed Ava Awa for film star Ava Gardner, one of whose films was being promoted by the contest operators.

A spokesman for the Fiji board said that Mr. Shelby went to the island to live a solitary Robinson Crusoe-type life. But he abandoned it at the end of the 1950s after finding it desolate and waterless.

"We have never heard of him since," the spokesman said.

Dr. Tomimaga said: "Mr. Onoda talked about his orders, his duty, his loyalty. But we don't think that helped him to survive. Mr. Yokoi didn't have those feelings. How to survive was the most important thing for both of them, no matter what they said afterward."

"To survive," Dr. Tomimaga emphasized, "was the fundamental motive that drove both of them."

Dr. Ishida said: "Here are two good examples of men whose personalities are different but with similar character. Other men perished in the same environment because they didn't have the character of Onoda and Yokoi. Those men had the sort of character that gives up. They had no will to survive."

The doctor added that a second major element in the survival of the two men was that "both could make accurate judgments of the situation." They kept their wits about them and coolly planned what they had to do, he said.

Different Men

Beyond that, however, they were different. Mr. Yokoi, who had been drafted into the army, was more self-sufficient. He kept his self-occupied weaving cloth and making clothes, fashioning pans and sharpening knives. Mr.

Onoda stole most of what he needed from Filipinos.

The two men's years in the jungle honed the animal instincts in man to a fine edge. Dr. Tomimaga said that "the ego, psychologically speaking, formed by the accumulation of experience on those islands is different from the ego formed in modern urban life."

"We are not so alert to the dangers of life," he said, referring to people in Tokyo. "But in their case, Onoda and Yokoi were very sensitive to the dangers or the crises in their lives. Each of them led a life with a full network of antennae."

That sensitivity was developed mostly by living in fear of discovery, capture and death. Mr. Yokoi did not know, until after he was taken, that the war with the United States was over. Mr. Onoda knew, through his stolen radio, but he still considered himself on the battlefield.

Milan Tax Unit, Area Socialists Targets of Bombs

MILAN, April 23 (UPI).—Bombs exploded during the night in a tax collector's office here and at the regional Socialist party headquarters in Leco to the north, authorities said today.

No injuries were reported. Milan police said an anonymous call shortly after the blast at the tax office directed investigators to go to a telephone booth where they found two pamphlets signed "Ordine Nero" (Black Order). This is the name of an extreme rightist group.

Similar leaflets were found near the Leco bombing site, the police said. The police arrested a wounded young hitchhiker on a superhighway a short time after the blast. They said a car similar to the one that drove past the Socialist office just after the explosion was abandoned near where Adriano Petroni, 20, was trying to get a ride. He had light head and arm injuries.

These and other recent bombings have been linked to the divorce-law referendum campaign.

May 1 Protests Set in Sri Lanka

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka, April 23 (Reuters).—The main Sri Lanka opposition party today announced that it would defy a government ban on May 1 demonstrations in 130 towns and villages on May 1.

The decision by the rightist United National party raises the prospect of a major confrontation with the government, which plans to hold traditional May Day rallies in Colombo and other areas.

The ban on anti-government demonstrations was imposed last weekend, when the UNP originally planned to hold nationwide rallies. The restriction was termed illegal, unconstitutional and undemocratic today by the leaders of all opposition groups.

N.Y. Fire Official Says Gas Leak Caused Blast

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP).—New York City Fire Commissioner John T. O'Hagan said today that a gas leak caused the explosion that ripped open two skyscrapers yesterday near the United Nations building and injured almost 100 persons.

Mr. O'Hagan said a six-inch gas-main break was caused by rupture of a water-pressure vessel, underneath the gas main, which sent a powerful jet of water upward, dislodging a joint in the main. He said gas spread through the buildings for an hour and was probably touched off by an electric spark.

USN Ship Entangled In Japan Fishing Net

TOKYO, April 23 (AP).—A U.S. Navy ship ran aground of fishing nets 60 miles southeast of Tokyo early today, the Japanese Maritime Safety Agency reported.

The agency said that the 2,000-ton salvage ship USS Grassy accidentally ran into a 2.5-mile-long fishing net placed 15 miles offshore. Japanese fishermen are expected to request compensation for damages, the agency added.

U.S. Envoys Approved

WASHINGTON, April 23 (UPI).—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today approved two new diplomatic appointments, including the first ambassador to Sweden in a year and a half.

Robert Straus-Hupe, now ambassador to Belgium, was approved to be ambassador to Sweden. The committee also approved Leonard Frestone as ambassador to Belgium.

Paris' Gift Panda Dies

PARIS, April 23 (AP).—La Li, the male of a pair of giant pandas given to the late President Georges Pompidou during his visit to China last year, died of a pancreatic malfunction Saturday in the suburban Vincennes Zoo, officials said yesterday. Yen-Yen, the female of the pair, is in excellent health.

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Police in Genoa received this photo yesterday of kidnapped prosecutor Mario Sossi seated in front of a "Red Brigades" banner. Bruises on his face indicate that he had been beaten by his abductors.

Genoa Police Heed Request, Stop Seeking Abducted Aide

GENOA, April 23 (Reuters).—Kidnapped prosecutor Mario Sossi today asked the authorities to call off a police hunt for him, saying it was useless and dangerous.

Mr. Sossi, 42, the deputy public prosecutor of Genoa, was abducted by five men here last Thursday. His kidnappers are believed to be members of the extreme leftist Red Brigades organization.

The abduction victim asked authorities to end the hunt in a handwritten letter found by police in the hallway of a house after an anonymous call to a local newspaper.

Along with letters to his family and to one of his colleagues, police found a photograph of Mr. Sossi with dark bruises on his left cheekbone and over his right eye.

The kidnapping, the latest in a series over the past year, has caused indignation among politicians and the press. President Giovanni Leone last night sharply condemned the abduction as an attack against the country's democratic system.

Mr. Sossi, who is disliked by radicals because of his prosecution of extremists, said in his brief note to the acting Genoa prosecutor: "I ask you . . . to order the immediate suspension of the search, which is useless and dangerous."

He said in a letter to his family, found with the note, that his will should not be concerned about him: "You have no reason to be worried."

'Trial' Promised

The kidnappers also left a note with the letters saying that Mr. Sossi would be tried by a "people's tribunal" for allegedly persecuting the working class.

The letters were found as hundreds of policemen, guided by helicopters, searched a mountainous area near Genoa after an anonymous tip that the magistrate was being held in a farmhouse near there. So far the hunt has produced no results.

Man-Inflicted Scars on Earth Presented in Skylab Photos

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP).—The Skylab-3 astronauts presented Congress today with a view of an earth scarred by the activities of man, an assault on the environment that they said future missions might help control.

The astronauts showed a House committee films and slides of mountainsides gouged by strip mining, forests denuded by the clear-cutting of timber, cities obscured by smog and rivers and lakes muddied by pollution and silt.

At a briefing to the House Science and Astronautics Committee, the astronauts said that they were constantly amazed at how clearly such effects could be seen from their perch in orbit.

"The pollution over metropolitan areas—you can almost taste the stuff," said Skylab pilot Lt. Col. William Pogue.

"It had quite an emotional feedback," the astronauts said that their photographs showed that such activities could be easily and accurately monitored from space.

Future Skylab-type missions, both manned and unmanned, could help to see potential threats to the environment before they became major problems, they testified.

"We can have our cake and eat it too," Col. Pogue said, noting that such techniques would be particularly useful in monitoring strip mining and lumbering operations.

Col. Pogue showed a slide of Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee clearly showing strip-mining scars, which he said appeared as "wiggly worms" to the Skylab crew.

The Vice-President told 1,300 editors and publishers at the annual luncheon of the Associated Press here that he believes Congress should pass legislation authorizing the use of wage and price controls over certain parts of the economy for the next 12 or 18 months.

This, he said, "would give flexibility to the President" and give him the opportunity to focus in on some of the areas where we've had our greatest problems." Thus far, he noted, the chances for such legislation appear doubtful, and "without any tools, the administration will have no real weapon to do something affirmatively about wages or prices."

Mr. Ford reaffirmed that "I have no intention of being a candidate for any political office in 1976." He said, "The job that the President asked that I do involves trying to negotiate some differences between the White House and the Congress. The minute that I would become interested in running in 1976, whatever credibility I have in this negotiating process goes down the drain."

Talks Resume in Geneva

GENEVA, April 23 (NYT).—The security conference entered a decisive phase today with the resumption of negotiations after a recess of nearly three weeks.

The next few weeks will show whether the conference can complete the projected charter for East-West relations in time for its formal adoption in Helsinki in July, Western sources said.

This is the goal of the Soviet Union, the primary sponsor of the three-stage conference that has brought together all the nations of Europe, excluding Albania, with the United States and Canada.

Timed for Nixon's Moscow Trip

Jackson Charges U.S. Has 'Quick-Fix' Policy on SALT

By Rudy Abramson

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., charged yesterday that the administration is using a "quick-fix" approach to strategic arms negotiations with the Soviet Union so that an agreement can be concluded in time for President Nixon's forthcoming meeting with Soviet leaders in Moscow.

In their haste to meet an arbitrary and politically expedient self-imposed June deadline, Sen. Jackson said, "the administration has now begun to entertain Soviet proposals which are inimical to the national security of the United States and to the prospects for a . . . treaty based on U.S.-Soviet equality."

The senator spoke at the annual awards dinner of the Overseas Press Club in New York. A text of his speech was released here.

Sen. Jackson, the chief critic of the 1972 agreement that grew out of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks with the Soviet Union, recently called upon the administration to seek a new accord which would require both sides to begin reducing the number of their intercontinental ballistic missiles.

Under the 1972 accord, the United States is permitted 1,054 ICBMs to 1,618 for the Russians. The United States can deploy up to 710 missiles in submarines to 950 for the Soviet Union. In general, the Soviet ICBMs are able to launch much heavier payloads than those of the United States.

Since the interim agreement was signed, Sen. Jackson said, the Soviet Union has set out to achieve overall strategic superiority by technical improvements to go with its superior numbers of missiles. In the SALT-2 talks in Geneva, the Russians have apparently hardened their negotiating stance.

"The response of the administration to this situation has been disappointing in the extreme," Sen. Jackson said. "For, rather

than concentrating on the design and presentation of an arms control proposal that could form the basis for a long-term stabilization of the strategic balance, the administration has concentrated on quick-fix, short-term proposals that can be readied in time for the forthcoming June summit in Moscow."

Talks 'Doomed'

"Kept on such a course, SALT-2 is doomed to fail in the supreme mission of reducing the risk of mutual destruction. Indeed, instead of putting a damper on the arms race, such a failure would add fuel to the fire," he said.

Initially, the administration had hoped that a treaty placing formal limits on offensive nuclear weapons would be completed so it could highlight the Moscow summit. However, talks between the two delegations in Geneva reached an impasse and last month Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was unable to achieve a breakthrough to get the talks moving again.

Renewing his call for force reductions on both sides rather than a new treaty based on the 1972 agreement, Sen. Jackson said last night, "The time is ripe for the United States to put forward a bold and imaginative proposal for serious disarmament—a proposal that will test uncertain Soviet intentions by inviting them to join with us in concluding a far-reaching agreement to bring about a measure of stability in the nuclear balance at sharply reduced levels of strategic forces."

© Los Angeles Times.

NATO Troops, Ships, Planes in War Games

BONN, April 23 (Reuters).—Troops of four allies in Western Europe today started a six-day maneuver, which will end Sunday with a crossing of the Rhine River.

Thousands of regular and reserve soldiers from Belgium, Britain, the Netherlands and West Germany, under command of NATO's Northern Army Group, are taking part in the exercise, called "Cargo Canoe."

It is designed to test international cooperation in the movement of military supplies by road and rail.

Meanwhile the British Defense Ministry announced in London that naval and air forces of NATO nations will begin exercises in the Mediterranean and the southeastern sector of the North Atlantic Thursday.

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, April 23 (NYT).—The Soviet Union today hailed recognition by the West of one of its cardinal principles at the current European security talks in Geneva, calling its adoption an "important new step" toward a final all-European summit meeting.

The acceptance of the inviolability of frontiers as the third of 10 principles to be adopted by the European Conference on Security and Cooperation was described by Pravda as having "exceptional significance."

"Without exaggeration, one can say that peace in Europe is based upon it, just as genuine détente is based upon its unconditional recognition," said the Communist party newspaper, emphasizing the seriousness with which Moscow regards the issue.

The tentative accord was reached on the eve of the Easter break. It was the most important advance made by the conference since it began its negotiating stage in Geneva in September.

The recognition of existing frontiers by the 35-nation conference has been sought by the Soviet Union because it would ratify the borders imposed after World War II, thus ensuring a divided Germany.

The principle was accepted after the West German delegation at the talks withdrew a clause that would have asserted the right to peaceful change of borders through negotiation, making reunification of Germany a possibility. The West Germans still hope to insert the clause elsewhere in the declaration of principles.

Meanwhile, Moscow's resistance at the talks to a freer flow of people, information and ideas between East and West—the issue considered especially important by Western participants—was underscored today in a speech delivered by Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev to the 17th congress of the Komsomol, or young Communist League.

The party chief warned that "those in the West have not abandoned" hopes of subverting Soviet art and literature and are trying to "tear away" artists and writers from "our ideals" of Communism.

Talks Resume in Geneva

GENEVA, April 23 (NYT).—The security conference entered a decisive phase today with the resumption of negotiations after a recess of nearly three weeks.

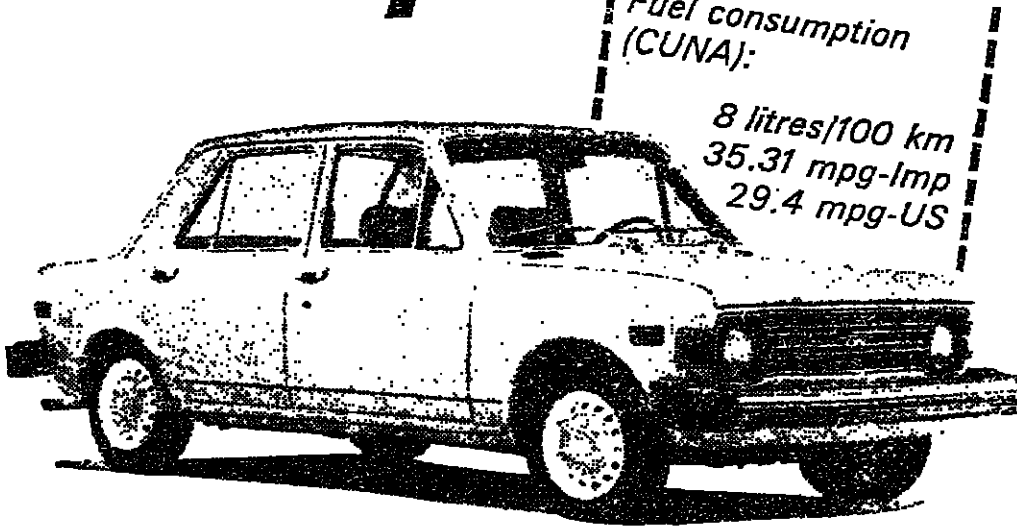
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This is the goal of the Soviet Union, the primary sponsor of the three-stage conference that has brought together all the nations of Europe, excluding Albania, with the United States and Canada.

Swiss Beer Beer Cost

GENEVA, April 23 (UPI).—Large stores reported a run on beer today following an announcement that its price would go up by 17.5 percent on May 1.

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Ivor Brown, Author, Critic, Is Dead at 82

Writer Was Former Editor of Observer

LONDON, April 23 (NYT).—Ivor Brown, author, critic and former editor of the Observer, died today at his home here. He was 82.

A prolific writer, Mr. Brown was perhaps best known for his essays on words, works in which he presented verbal curiosities and discussed their usage. Two of his early books, "The Meaning of Democracy" (1919) and "English Political Theory" (1920), stemmed from a strong interest in politics.

In 1919, he joined the Manchester Guardian, primarily as a drama critic, but also as a writer on social and literary trends. These articles were published in collected volumes such as "Brown Studies" (1950) and "I Commit to the Future" (1954).

He became chief drama critic of the Observer and in 1942 became editor. He continued his work as a critic, and at the same time found scope for his flair for social and political commentary. He left the editor's chair in 1948, but remained drama critic for another six years.

A lifelong interest in Shakespeare led Mr. Brown to publish several books about him. The first, entitled "Shakespeare," appeared in 1949. The others included "How Shakespeare Spent the Day" (1963) and "The Women in Shakespeare's Life" (1948).

Alexandre Dumas

PARIS, April 23 (UPI).—Alexandre Dumas, 78, one of France's greatest chiefs, died yesterday in his native town of Digne, France. He had lived there in retirement for a decade.

Mr. Dumas bought the Hôtel de la Côte d'Or in Digne in 1923 and made it France's gastronomic mecca. In a few years he won the Michelin Guide's top three-star rating for the excellence of his cooking, making Saulieu, a small city 160 miles southeast of Paris, a favorite stop on the highway to the Riviera.

He started as a kitchen apprentice at the age of 12 and developed his skills in Vichy, Cannes, Paris, North Africa and on ocean liners, before buying the Côte d'Or.

Mr. Dumas sold the Côte d'Or to a handpicked successor, François Minot, then 33, in 1963. The following year the Michelin Guide withdrew all stars from the restaurant for a period of observation before awarding the new owner two stars.

Chick Harley

DANVILLE, Ill., April 23 (UPI).—Charles (Chick) Harley, all-America football star for the Ohio State University football team in 1916, 1917 and 1918, died Sunday at the Veterans Administration hospital here. He was thought to be about 80 years old.

In 1920, he played for the Chicago Bears of the National Football League.

Victoria Carson Cotton

LOS ANGELES, April 23 (UPI).—Victoria Carson Cotton, 95, former owner of the San Clemente mansion that now is the Western White House, died yesterday.

Mrs. Cotton was the widow of Henry Cotton, a financier and a leader of the Democratic party in California. She lived for 45 years on the property now owned by President Nixon. It was built as a horse ranch by her late husband.

W. Berlin Holds 2 For Holes in Wall

BERLIN, April 23 (AP).—Two West German men were held in custody today because they ripped a hole in the Communist wall dividing this city, West Berlin police reported.

It was the first known arrest in a wave of wall-smashing that has opened holes all along the 100-mile-long wall encircling West Berlin.

Berlin Mayor Klaus Schurek, asked on what basis police were acting against those damaging the wall built by the East German government, said, "There is no special arrangement for problems of this sort. I do not want to prejudice a legal proceeding now in progress by saying more at this time."

QE 2 Arrives, Late, For Repairs in England

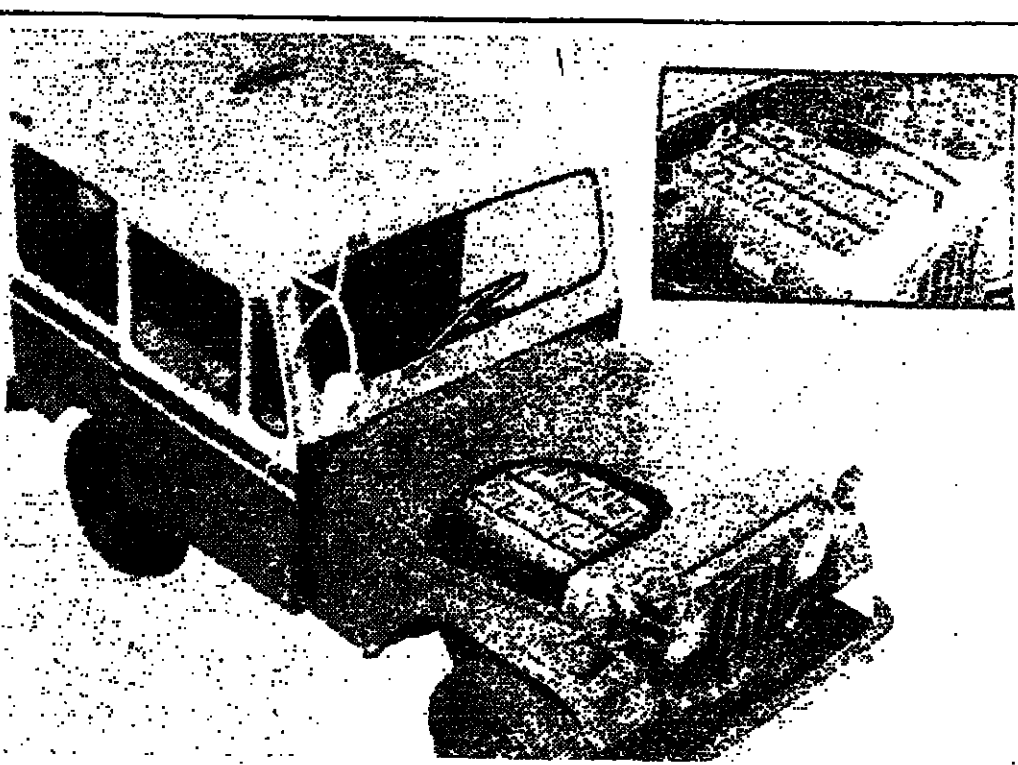
SOUTHAMPTON, England, April 23 (AP).—Engineers were making emergency repairs today to one of three boilers on the Cunard liner Queen Elizabeth 2 which docked here from New York 24 hours late.

Since leaving New York Wednesday, the liner had been cruising on two boilers at 24 knots instead of its normal speed of 30 knots. The ship broke down April 1 with boiler trouble on a cruise off Bermuda and had to be towed into Nassau.

The vessel is scheduled to leave Thursday for a 12-day Mediterranean cruise and would sail on two boilers if the third could not be repaired by then. Its captain, Peter Jackson, said.

Hashish Haul in Greece

ALEXANDROPOULIS, Greece, April 23 (AP).—A 20-year-old British man was arrested today when 20 kilograms of hashish were discovered in his car, the police said.



ELECTRICAL MAIL TRUCK—Prototype of an electrically powered delivery vehicle to be built by AM General Corp., a subsidiary of American Motors, for U.S. Postal Service. It will go into operation late this year. Inset shows the power package.

AEC Accused of Hiding Solar-Energy Data

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, April 23 (NYT).—A scientific group that has been critical of nuclear power has accused the Atomic Energy Commission of a cover-up of information about the feasibility of converting sunshine into commercially useful energy.

The Scientists Institute for Public Information and its chairman, Dr. Barry Commoner, contend that the AEC has played down the prospect of solar energy in order to make nuclear reactors seem more promising. But, they say, there are tremendous uncertainties about reactor power, especially the economics and safety of the proposed breeder reactor that the agency contemplates making the workhorse of the electric-utility industry by the end of the century.

Dr. Commoner has accused the AEC of giving the public "misleading information" about the potential of solar energy by sketching too pessimistic a picture and by suppressing an optimistic report on the subject.

John Harris Jr., director of the AEC's information services, emphatically denied that the agency had suppressed information about solar energy. He said that the report was available at the agency's public reference room in downtown Washington.

Issue Raised

Dr. Commoner and the institute are raising this issue: Is the government putting too many eggs into one energy basket, nuclear

Pardon Proposed For 2 Arabs Held In Athens Attack

ATHENS, April 23 (UPI).—The Pardon Committee of the Ministry of Justice has recommended commutation of the death penalty imposed on two Palestinian commandos convicted of killing five persons during an attack on Athens airport last August. Justice Ministry sources said yesterday.

Shafik Arid, 22, and Talal Khantouran, 23, used hand grenades and machine guns in the transit lounge of the airport on Aug. 5, 1973, to attack passengers lined up to board a New York-bound plane. The two said they thought at the time that the passengers were immigrants to Israel. They also wounded 48 persons.

The two Arabs were sentenced on Jan. 24. Justice Ministry sources said that if President Phaidon Giziis signs the pardon, Arid and Khantouran will probably be expelled to an Arab country, in accordance with a promise given by the minister of justice to Arab commandos who hijacked a plane in December in Rome and flew to Athens to demand the release of their comrades. In that attack, 32 persons were killed in Rome and one in Athens.

2 Greek Generals Reportedly Held

ATHENS, April 23 (AP).—Two retired Greek Army generals have been arrested by military police on undisclosed charges, an ex-military officer reported yesterday.

Gen. George Perides said that Generals Constantine Papageorgiou and George Despiris were arrested Saturday.

All three men were "placed in retirement" after allegedly taking part in an abortive royal counter-coup in December, 1967.

W. Berlin Mayor Tells Of Kissinger Pledge

NEW YORK, April 23 (UPI).—West Berlin Mayor Klaus Schurek said yesterday that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has assured him that there will be no unilateral action to withdraw U.S. troops from West Germany.

Mr. Schurek spoke to newsmen before boarding a plane to return home after a visit to the United States. "The important thing is the viability and freedom of West Berlin," he said. "I would like to see the wall come down but that will take a little time."

Using Waters' Temperature Differences Testing Ocean as Power Source Is Planned

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, April 23 (UPI).—A test is being conducted today to determine the feasibility of using the temperature differences between the Gulf Stream and the Atlantic Ocean to generate power.

Warm water, which is about 50 degrees Fahrenheit, will be pumped through a system by the Gulf Stream. The warm water will be pumped to a power plant where it will be used to generate electricity. The warm water will be pumped back to the Gulf Stream by a return line.

The other design was determined by the New York Academy of Sciences, by Dr. Charles Zener of Carnegie-Mellon University in Pittsburgh.

Dr. Zener is one of the leaders of the project and is planning the initial plants in the Florida Straits.

The Florida Straits, where the Gulf Stream flows, is a narrow channel between Florida and Cuba. The water in the Gulf Stream is about 50 degrees Fahrenheit warmer than the water in the Atlantic Ocean.

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By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, April 23 (UPI).—A test is being conducted today to determine the feasibility of using the temperature differences between the Gulf Stream and the Atlantic Ocean to generate power.

Warm water, which is about 50 degrees Fahrenheit, will be pumped through a system by the Gulf Stream. The warm water will be pumped to a power plant where it will be used to generate electricity. The warm water will be pumped back to the Gulf Stream by a return line.

The other design was determined by the New York Academy of Sciences, by Dr. Charles Zener of Carnegie-Mellon University in Pittsburgh.

Dr. Zener is one of the leaders of the project and is planning the initial plants in the Florida Straits.

The Florida Straits, where the Gulf Stream flows, is a narrow channel between Florida and Cuba. The water in the Gulf Stream is about 50 degrees Fahrenheit warmer than the water in the Atlantic Ocean.

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Another Bloc Is Heard From

With the current wave of meetings, or calls for meetings, of this, that and the other collection of nations, and interests, it is not surprising that the Soviet Union should be more insistent on the need for a world Communist conference. If no other reason is apparent, there is always the hope by Moscow to refute Peking's assertion that the once-united Marxist-Leninist movement has dissolved into an aggregation of jarring ideologies and nationalisms.

This charge, and the facts that lie behind it, are more important to Communists than the equally fragmented state of what once was called the "free world," because the latter was always composed of diverse products of political evolution, adhering to no single credo and without the organization that the successive Communist internationalisms provided. Communist theory always includes the "workers of the world," and after World War II the military power of the Soviet Union, as well as the prestige of its victories over Nazism, gave centralized leadership to the Kremlin.

Since Stalin's death, the rise of national spirit and concern for national interests have intensified throughout the Communist world, and it is patent enough that Moscow's writ no longer runs through much of it, that Soviet doctrine competes with Maoism in many areas, and that the days when a word from the Kremlin could upset a Communist government, or change the whole structure of a Communist party in a non-Communist country, are long past.

Nevertheless there is not only a Soviet bloc, in which Moscow's influence predominates, but a looser Communist bloc, com-

prising countries and parties that do not necessarily accept the ukases of the Kremlin as the last word, but which will cooperate — up to a point. And in the shifting world economic and political scenes, it makes sense, certainly from the Communist standpoint, to find out how far that cooperation will extend and what concrete measures the collective movement can take.

This is by no means necessarily either a strategic necessity, nor a revolutionary tactic. The kind of meetings that the industrialized West, with its particular trading patterns, or the raw-material producing countries, with their aspirations and needs, have been holding or seeking would have parallels among the Communist countries, which have their own methods and objectives in international commerce. That the sort of gathering sought by the Kremlin and a number of other Communist headquarters would have other aims than the simply economic, and that it would produce a different kind of rhetoric than an assembly of bankers and industrialists goes without saying. But the root of the matter, the need for ever broadening areas of mutual communication and, hopefully, cooperation, is the same.

Given the existing disparities among Communist countries and their ability to make themselves heard, such a conference need not inspire the fear and antagonism similar meetings once awakened. The world no longer contains two opposing blocs, plus a formless quantity of countries outside both of them. It has now a diversity that is great enough not to fear, and in fact so great as to need, more rather than less talking and action across national boundaries.

Sons of the Fathers

A shabby theater in Tel Aviv was the unlikely setting Monday for what could become a major turning point in the political life of modern Israel. In a deceptively straightforward secret ballot, the ruling Labor party elevated a new generation to political maturity.

Newly designated as party leader and potential premier, Yitzhak Rabin, former army chief of staff and ambassador to the United States, faces the subtle task of assembling a stable coalition among fractious interests. If he succeeds, his will be the government fated to carry the heavy responsibility of negotiating settlements with Israel's Arab neighbors.

Mr. Rabin's victory over the heads of many older and more seasoned — perhaps tarnished — political figures was not easy or free from

acrimony. Yet it was significant that his final opponent was as much a representative of a new generation as Mr. Rabin himself. Information Minister Shimon Peres emerged from the shadow of his longtime political mentor, Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, to assert a claim to leadership in his own right, and scored impressive strength across a fragmented party. Israel would benefit from a national leadership that included Mr. Peres's proven managerial and diplomatic skill alongside Mr. Rabin's.

"I admit I am excited," the new 52-year-old party leader said as he assumed the party post vacated by the 75-year-old Premier Golda Meir. He was entitled to be. As he said, "It is now the turn of the sons of the founding fathers."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Record Slumpflation

The economic performance of the United States in the first quarter of this year was almost certainly the most alarming of the entire postwar period. Real output declined at an annual rate of 5.3 percent, the sharpest drop in gross national product in 16 years. The over-all price level increased at an annual rate of 10.3 percent — the steepest climb in 23 years. Most disturbing of all, slump and inflation worsened in parallel. By an "index of economic disorder" — combining the rate of decline in real GNP with the rate of inflation — this slumpflation provides the poorest record since World War II put an end to the Great Depression.

The first quarter's dismal record cannot be dismissed as a fluke, a stroke of bad luck caused by the energy crisis. Unquestionably, the oil embargo and soaring fuel prices did help to depress the economy and exacerbate inflation. The energy-cost squeeze has still not ended and could even intensify in the months ahead.

But the American economy had entered a slump even before the Mideast war broke out in October. Housing had fallen precipitously due to tight money and high interest rates. Analysts had hoped that a gradual slowing of the economy and lower interest rates would boost housing. Instead, accelerating inflation has raised rates to peak levels and housing is slumping again.

Inflation has also worsened the cash problems of many businesses, especially such heavy borrowers as the real estate investment trusts. Even with heavier carrying costs, business inventories are still rising. Since much inventory building was involuntary, such as the pile-up of unsold autos, production-depressing cuts in stocks appear to lie ahead.

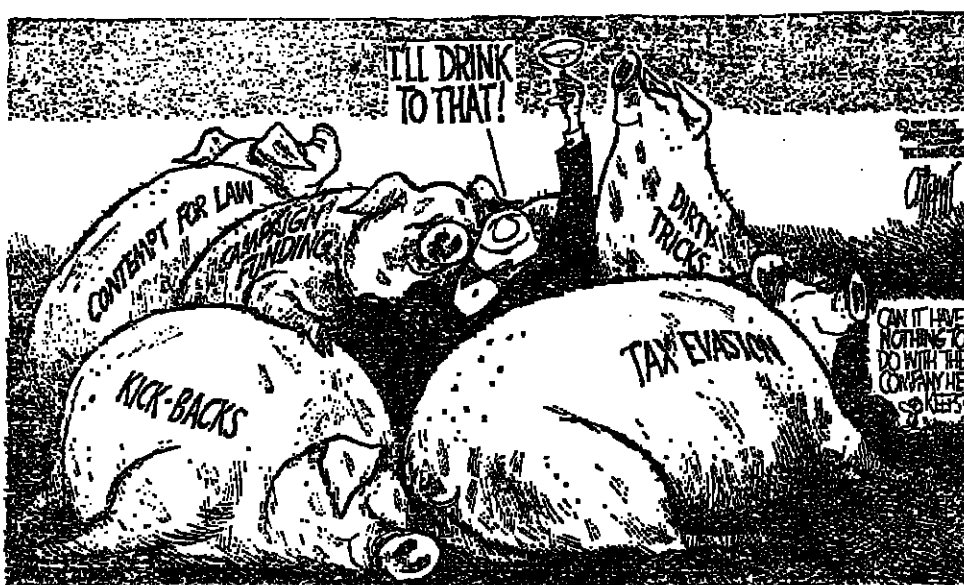
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 24, 1899
BERLIN—Some months ago much was said of the strained relations between the German and American vessels off Manila. It is stated now that the relations between the representatives of the two powers there have since become very cordial. As a result of an autographed letter from Prince Henry of Prussia to Admiral Dewey, the German vessels have been supplied by the United States with coal, ice and meat, while the Germans sacrificed their beer on the altar of the new friendship.

Fifty Years Ago

April 24, 1924
NEW YORK—The new productions and projects of Charlie Chaplin are a favorite subject of rumor in the movie world. As always the universally popular star has many projects at hand, but for the immediate future he is planning to feature the beautiful and talented Edna Purviance in his next film. So, in spite of all the rumors to the contrary that Miss Purviance will cease to be with Charlie in his next production, this is not true, and his next film, "The Gold Rush," will see them together again.



'Media Caused Loss of Esteem for Public Officials.'

—Sen. Edward J. Gurney, R-Fla.

Vietnam Peace Outlook: Bleak

By Gen. William C. Westmoreland

CHARLESTON, S.C.—For years, Vietnam was front-page news, a major political issue, and an emotional experience for the nation. Now this has changed: Casualties have been stopped, prisoners released and the controversy eclipsed by matters closer to home.

More than a year after the cease-fire, which many thought would bring peace to Vietnam, the country is still ravaged by war, with the prospect of continued bloodshed ahead. The cease-fire did bring about an end to U.S. military action, caused 588 prisoners to be released, and set the stage for a truce in Laos. But little else has been accomplished.

During the last year, there have been more than 10,000 hostile contacts and over 13,000 armed attacks resulting in the deaths of more than 33,000 Communists and 6,000 South Vietnamese military men. Also, there have been thousands of civilians killed, injured or abducted in the South.

Students of the situation are not surprised at the developments. I myself, in late 1972, wrote an article for The New York Times in which I discussed the situation. I was going on but did not submit it because I thought it might muddle negotiations. I wrote:

"In my opinion, an early peace in Indochina is an illusion. And I also believe that a viable cease-fire is not a realistic prospect, particularly one supervised by a relatively small number of military representatives of four nations operating on the basis of unanimity."

Americans who drafted the cease-fire agreement were certainly aware that prospects for early peace were remote, but it was reasonable and timely to negotiate the United States out of Vietnam and let the Vietnamese fight it out among themselves. What concerned me was that by an agreement Americans would actually restrict the ability of the South Vietnamese to protect their national interest.

Indeed, the cease-fire agreement was not entirely satisfactory to the leadership in Saigon. To their disadvantage, the North Vietnamese now occupy portions of South Vietnam, specifically in Quang Tri Province, the mountainous area to the west along the Laotian and Cambodian borders, and portions of the Mekong Delta.

In general, the Communists dominate territory that will only support peasants with a primitive standard of living.

Price Paid

In this area, there are a greater number of North Vietnamese troops — over 150,000 — than at the time of the cease-fire. They are deployed to defend the occupied territory but are also in a position to attack. Such liabilities for the South Vietnamese were the price that our cease-fire negotiators believed had to be paid.

Hanoi's objective is to dominate not only South Vietnam but all of Indochina. From its point of view, it is on a winning strategic track. The North Vietnamese have agreed to a truce in Laos, the Communists dominate a major portion of that country and are a threat to the rest by political or military means.

There is reason for suspicion of the motives of the North Vietnamese in Laos since they have 30,000 troops there, a number hardly necessary to protect the Ho Chi Minh Trail. The Communists have made great strides in Cambodia, and their timetable, and patience, may enable them to wear down the Cambodians militarily and politically, so that one day the country will fall under their control, with Prince Norodom Sihanouk reinstated as a figurehead.

Of all of Indochina, South Vietnam is most important to the North Vietnamese, and their ultimate strategy is to break the South Vietnamese regime by disaffecting it politically, bringing about popular weariness, and at an appropriate time establishing a military advantage.

Whereas during the war years Hanoi used propaganda, a great deal of which was generated in the United States from detractors of President Johnson's and President Nixon's Vietnam policies, Hanoi does not now enjoy that same advantage.

During the war years, the situation was like that of two poker

players, one with his hand open to public view, the other with his hand clutched to his chest. The Communists and the world knew what the United States was doing and its internal controversy was laid bare: Hanoi, on the contrary, operated in secrecy. This gave Hanoi a political advantage in the international arena and a psychological one with its people. It has now become fully apparent that Hanoi has large forces on South Vietnamese soil, and its brazen efforts to portray these armies as local dissidents have a hollow ring.

Political Struggle

The South Vietnamese, under President Nguyen Van Thieu, never have been deceived about the political character of the war and have made every effort to prepare the people in the South for the political struggle.

Backed by a large army and a capable navy and air force led by experienced officers, the South Vietnamese should be able to take care of themselves. They also have the military and practical advantage of internal lines of communication to support their deployed troops, lines that are short compared with those of Hanoi.

During U.S. involvement in South Vietnam, American policymakers underestimated the toughness of the North Vietnamese, but not so the leadership in Saigon. Drawing on long experience, Mr. Thieu and others reminded me constantly over the years that their enemies were a tough and tenacious people.

Mr. Thieu is the strongest and best-qualified man to lead his country during the current difficult period when military forces must be maintained on the alert and a strong political base established, maintained and expanded. He has recently reshuffled his cabinet and brought into it two bright and capable men, Dr. Phan Quang Dan and Gen. Tran Van Don, as deputy premiers.

This indicates that Mr. Thieu is attempting to broaden the base of his government and to bring into it the best talent available regardless of frictions in the past. It is interesting that while in 1964 knowledgeable people would have taken no bets that the South Vietnamese government would be successful at the polls, now it is very clear that the non-Communists have an overwhelming majority, and even the most critical observers would give the Communists no more than 25 percent of a vote.

The North Vietnamese could indeed attack at any time to continue their efforts to accomplish their ends by military means, but they have to weigh the risks involved. They are tenacious and may conclude that the United States is so preoccupied with its internal politics and energy problems that it would stand idly by if they undertook another major offensive.

Hanoi, it is hoped, will realize that the conduct of the American people, as proved in history, is not that predictable. Odds are against a North Vietnamese military success.

There is a strong parallel between the situations in South Vietnam and in Korea. But the Vietnam situation has been far more complex because of a well-established guerrilla movement and political subversives in the South, in addition to invading armies from the North. Further, it is much simpler to defend a peninsula than to defend a country whose borders extend along

its entire length, enabling an enemy to take sanctuary in nearby countries.

The Korean war was not brought to a conclusion until President Eisenhower threatened to use atomic weapons, and the Vietnam war was not concluded until Haiphong harbor was mined and the United States used air power against North Vietnam where it hurt.

Both the Communists in Korea and Vietnam finally agreed to an armistice and a cease-fire respectively only after they had concluded that they could not win militarily, and after face had been saved by a local battlefield success.

Now, 20 years later, South Korea is independent, has a growing economy and is beginning to open communications with North Korea.

I believe Vietnam will follow a similar pattern. In due time, North Vietnam will probably accept the prevailing situation — two independent countries — and conclude that it is to its interest to stop fighting and to coexist in peace. This could take years. But I would not rule out a peacefully unified Vietnam in the far distant future.

Beset with major economic problems and faced with continuing military costs, North and South Vietnam are in a difficult situation. North Vietnam is jeopardizing its vitality by persisting with its aggressive designs; South Vietnam is beginning to come of age. When North Vietnam will accommodate to reality is unknown, but it will come in time.

Gen. Westmoreland, now retired, is former Army Chief of Staff and headed the U.S. forces in Vietnam. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

If Nixon Impeached Some Tough Questions For Pollsters in U.S.

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—The professional public opinion analysts are worried about the propriety of their continuing to report on the voters' attitudes toward President Nixon during his possible impeachment and trial.

In private conversations, some of the best-known of the pollsters are asking for advice on their role during the period when judgment is being passed on the President. It is one of the most vexing questions of professional and journalistic ethics they have ever faced, far exceeding the accustomed controversy over the impact of the public opinion polls on election campaigns and political careers.

Assuming (as most people here do now) that the House impeachment proceedings and the possible Senate trial of Mr. Nixon will be carried by television into every home in the United States, the pollsters expect to be under heavy pressure from their newspaper clients to report the public reaction to every step in the dramatic process.

Should They?

But they are asking — in dead earnest — whether such publication is in the public interest; whether they should do what they clearly have the capacity to do.

That capacity was simply demonstrated during the televised hearings of the Senate Watergate committee. The pollsters showed they can tell the senators how their constituents react to each of the successive witnesses. They can tell them who is believed and who disbelieved on each key point of testimony.

They can measure and quickly report back the public's reaction to prosecutors and defense lawyers and their tactics. They can gauge and describe the shifts in public opinion on the impeachment process itself, its pace and its tone. They can tell each representative and senator how his constituents are reacting — favorably or unfavorably — to his own part in the proceedings.

Most important of all — and most worrisome — they can report the public judgment on the innocence or guilt of the President and the desire to have him acquitted or impeached and convicted.

Worried

What worries them — as it ought to — is whether it is proper to unleash this wealth of information on the men and women who must ultimately decide the President's fate or whether this kind of reporting may reduce the impeachment and trial of Mr. Nixon to the level of mob rule symbolized by the Roman populace signaling the fate of a gladiator by pointing thumbs up or thumbs down.

There is no easy answer for this one. The drafters of the U.S. Constitution clearly envisaged that impeachment would be both a judicial and political process. But Alexander Hamilton, in Federalist 65, after arguing that impeachment questions "are of a nature which may with peculiar propriety be denominated political," conceded that "in such cases there will always be the greatest danger that the decision will be regulated more by the comparative strength of parties than by the real demonstrations of innocence or guilt."

Hamilton resolved his own doubts by concluding that no place "else than in the Senate sufficiently dignified, or sufficiently independent, to preserve, unswayed and uninfluenced, the necessary impartiality to render judgment on impeachment questions."

But Hamilton could not, of course, have foreseen the twin technological developments which make Mr. Nixon's possible impeachment and trial different from all others in American history: television, which makes the whole country part of the courtroom; and survey research, which makes it possible to poll the national jury daily and report its findings to those who will decide the President's fate.

No one, so far as I know, is proposing that the House and Senate be sequestered during the impeachment and trial of the President. But how "uninfluenced" can the members of Congress be, facing election themselves immediately after the impeachment vote, if they are constantly made aware of what their constituents prefer them to do?

No Ban

Every personal and journalistic instinct of mine tells me that it is futile and foolish to contemplate either a voluntary or a mandatory ban on the dissemination of such an important category of information as polling data during the prolonged period of impeachment and trial.

Most members of Congress have become sophisticated in the techniques of opinion measurement during their own campaigns, and there is obviously no way to prevent any or all of them from procuring reliable data from private pollsters on their constituents' views on the impeachment questions.

But the pollsters who regularly report their findings through the press are understandably worried about the propriety of inundating the politician-jurors with opinion data that may prejudice or cloud their independent judgment of the evidence.

Any thoughts you may have on this would be welcome.

Love Affair Along the Nile

By C. L. Sulzberger

CAIRO—American secretaries of state have always had astonishing repercussions in Egyptian politics since the Nasserist revolution took power in 1952. A strong secretary, John Foster Dulles, frustrated the pro-American sympathies of Nasser himself, refusing to send him even modest amounts of arms, reneging on a promise to help build his high Nile dam and finally showing him with some bewilderment — into Russia's arms.

A weak secretary, William Rogers, frustrated the pro-American sympathies of Nasser's successor, Anwar Sadat, Sadat never shown much liking for either Communism or the Soviet Union. Indeed, he had for years been fascinated by the United States. One of the two great personal influences he acknowledges is Lloyd Douglas, the American writer, a set of whose complete works he possesses. The other great influence is the Caliph Omar, second in succession to the Prophet Mohammed.

When Rogers supposedly executed Nixon's foreign policy he only really ran his expression in the Middle East. The rest was elaborated by Nixon himself in tandem with his national security adviser, Henry Kissinger. The division of work, from Sadat's viewpoint, was lamentable.

Kissinger Landed

"You can trust Kissinger," he says. "He studies problems. He is loyal to American interests. And he is a strategist and a man of vision. He is a brilliant negotiator. He is flexible. He always sees the main point. He can get his government to make decisions. And he carries out his promises."

Indeed, as far as Sadat is concerned, Kissinger confirms in him the conviction that whatever he may be to his adversaries in American politics and America's can ethics — Richard Nixon is a paragon among American presidents. The Egyptian hopes to welcome his American peer here on an official visit and tell him in person, as he has already done by telephone, how much he values his "wise guidance."

The result of a gradual change in relationships between Washington and Cairo finally produced, after Kissinger first got into Middle East affairs, the expulsion of 15,000 Soviet military technicians and instructors followed by last week's disclosure that Egypt will henceforth cease to rely on the Soviet Union as the source for all its modern arms.

Soviet Navy

No announcement has been made confirming that America will move in as a supplier. Nevertheless, it is a reasonable guess that at least some Egyptian forces are going to have to start retraining in the future on how to use weapons made in the U.S.A. instead of the U.S.S.R.

That, in turn, could very well lead in the end to a reduction, if not disappearance — of service facilities for Soviet naval vessels in Egyptian ports and some day even to the dispatch of training groups from this country's military forces to America and of American instructors here.

The road to peace in the Middle East remains long, pitted with deadfalls and booby traps, and strewn with curves. Yet the things are already evident. The power balance in the Mediterranean shows signs of changing favorably for the United States after many years of adversity. And a new love affair is beginning to blossom along the Nile Valley.

Uncle Sam's battered ghost is now rising in the plump shape of Henry Kissinger. It's a good thing that — at Sadat's suggestion — Henry is bringing his new bride to see the Sphinx when he revisits Cairo next week.

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PARIS MOVIES

'Sting'—Not Art But Entertaining

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, April 23 (IHT)—"The Sting" ("L'Arnaque" in French)—at the Odéon and Elysées-Cinéma in English with French subtitles—may not be a milestone in screen history, despite its seven Oscars, but it is sound and satisfying entertainment.

Director, George Roy Hill keeps the film fast and funny. Robert Redford and Paul Newman play their roles as confidence men with contagious exuberance. And that fine British actor, Robert Shaw, is a properly sinister bad-man. Technically, the film is superb, with photography by the renowned William Reynolds. Henry Burdick's reproduction of the seamy side of Chicago in the 1930s is a striking asset.

The scenario, by David S. Ward, has to do with two likeable rogues who succeed in out-cheating a gangland emperor, with one improbable episode following another. But the viewer's lasting impression is of having had a good time in the company of two winning rogues. Here is a film that everyone has been waiting for—it is not great art, but it's a treat.

"Piaf" (at the Paris) takes the singer from birth to her first big music hall engagement on the eve of World War II.

The film is an honest if somewhat wooden adaptation of Suzanne Bertalan's best-selling biography. Piaf was born in 1915 and, abandoned by her mother, worked as a maid when she was still a child in a brothel. Her father was a street-corner acrobat and for a time she was his assistant. Later—with her half-sister—she took to street singing in Montmartre, where pimps badgered her for protection money. A passing love affair, and she found herself pregnant. Her daughter died in a charity clinic. A nightclub owner heard her singing in a square one day and offered her an engagement in his cabaret.

He gave her her professional name, taught her to dress and trained her as a performer. He was a homosexual and, when he was found murdered, the police questioned her as a suspect. The case brought her notoriety and shortly afterward she got her big chance.

In this film, the incidents of Piaf's early life have been retold in careful detail against a persuasive reproduction of Paris between two world wars. Brigitte

Paul Newman, left, and Robert Redford in the Oscar-winning 'Sting.'



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Ariel, in the title role, bears a striking resemblance to the youthful Piaf. Betty Mars does Piaf's voice. As most of the famous Piaf songs came along later, they are not to be heard in the film.

The episodes, loosely strung together, fade in and out with continuity is lax and the rhythm is uncertain. While there are some moving passages and a few comic ones, the expected climax never comes. Part II of the biography will need firmer dramatization.

"La Race des Seigneurs" (of the Margaron) is a heavy-handed adaptation of Felicien Marceau's Goncourt Prize-winning novel "Croczy," about an ambitious politician and his infatuation with a model. Alain Delon is improbably cast as a passion-bound statesman. As the model, Sidne

Rome keeps staring at him with big, blue, mystic eyes as though astonished that Delon accepts the role.

"Dillinger" (at the Triomphe in English) is purportedly a documentary. But Robert Fahreny, who covered the Chicago underworld during that era, says that about 80 percent of the film is fiction. "Melvin Purvis, the Chicago FBI chief, was mainly a desk man," reports Mr. Fahreny. "He was about 5-foot-4 and tipped the scales at 135. He may have carried a small pistol at times. What is he in the film? He is 6-foot-2 and must weigh 225 pounds; a big outdoor man, shooting with 45s and Machine guns, killing everyone around him." Mr. Fahreny continues: "There is grave taking of the slaying of Dillinger. Purvis is shown firing, as if he killed Dillinger while other agents fire too. The fact is that Dillinger was hit by two pistol shots delivered by Samuel Cowley, an FBI marksman brought from the Southwest for that specific task."

Part of fiction, the audience laughs at everything and so, one supposes, enjoys itself.

"Le Führer en Folie" (at the Berlitz) is a belated and exceptionally silly attempt to poke fun at the Nazis. Both Charlie Chaplin and Bertolt Brecht satirized the Nazis as they were coming to power but it proved impossible to laugh Hitler away. Now to travesty the degradation and tragedy that the Nazis brought upon the world seems utterly pointless. Henri Tisot, known for his imitations of Charles de Gaulle, makes a plump Hitler; Alice Sapritch is Eva Braun. They are a sufficiently grotesque couple but the humor of this postscript parody is both strained and foolish.

There is little consecutive action in "Les Indes Galantes" and the four entrées. Rameau's term for the unlinked acts each tell a separate, short and unadorned tale. In place of action, there should be spectacle, such as was to be seen in the famous produc-

tion at the Paris Opera in 1952 but of course not at this performance and a third sense of character and situation expressed in colorful and subtly varied musical numbers alternating with flexible recitative.

Most of the stories, such as they are, treat—as one might expect—of love thwarted or unrequited but usually coming right

in the end. The aim for the characters after plenty of opportunity for local display, if the singers can come with a florid style very much Rameau's own, and beyond that, one might add, is to show the audience that the American troupe Bruce Brewer, now spending a lot of time in Britain, redeemed his reputation after his disappointing London debut in Donizetti

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Hermann Prey walked through the part of the count, displaying participation only in his "Vedro m'entra" aria, which—using one of the opera's most dramatic pages—was conducted with great fire by Abbado. As Figaro, Jose van Benjamins was well, but again one missed the voice of the character, the man, the irony, the invention. The tone of "Non più andrai" sounded more like a receding song than an elaborate piece. Within the narrow confines established by Abbado's approach, and by the sets and lighting, the smaller roles were well taken. There was some good playing from the orchestra; but, finally, this was a "Figaro" without sparkle. Flat champagne.

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MUSIC IN EUROPE

London: Reincarnation of 'Clemenza di Tito'...

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, April 23 (IHT)—The Royal Opera's "La Clemenza di Tito," whose first performance last night drew cheers from audience and critics alike, is not only a new production, but also the first production ever of Mozart's last opera at Covent Garden.

Consensus over the years has held that "Idomeneo" and "La Clemenza di Tito" have lagged behind Mozart's comic operas in popularity not through any want of enchanting music, but because not even Mozart could consistently enliven the deadly conventions of 18th-century opera seria.

Thus handsome reincarnation of "La Clemenza di Tito," produced

by Anthony Bonello and conducted affectionately and fluently by Colin Davis, does not command consensus, but it comes close. If an artist could sing and act as eloquently and elegantly as Janet Baker in the key role of Vitellia, one might be persuaded that this opera is good theater as well as great music.

For that Miss Baker, too, was anything but unadorned. Younger than expected, in the castrato role of Sesto, what was probably the performance of her life thus far. But "La Clemenza di Tito" needs more even than a warm, devoted and musically accomplished reading of Mozart when it is not only from Miss Martin but also

from Anne Harrell. There a Colussi Robert Lloyd and Eric Tapp.

In general, the creative contribution of singer who can take over where Mozart left off. This Miss Baker does, a few and so memorably for Donizetti a few months ago when she sang at the Coliseum. She is one of the truly great singers of our time.

Despite its historical theme, "La Clemenza di Tito" is a good value. Presumably slow tempo, and a superb in the distribution of voices, in favor of the mezzo-soprano, makes for a certain

monotony of vocal color, but the blending of these voices in the duets and trios and the woodwind contribution in several important episodes, are sheer delight, not to mention the uninterrupted delight from the orchestra from beginning to end.

The opera is well served in this production by picturesque groupings against scenic sets by John Stoddart, constructed in such a way that rearrangement, while certain episodes are acted and sung before a drop, is swift and efficient allowing for continuous performance with but a single interval, a rare blessing at Covent Garden.

"La Clemenza di Tito" remains in the repertoire through May 15

...Opening the English Bach Festival at Whitehall

By Alan Blyth

LONDON, April 23 (IHT)—The elegant, gracious, beauteous house in Whitehall, designed by Inigo Jones and with ceiling paintings by Rubens, was an appropriate setting for Rameau's opera-ballet "Les Indes Galantes" last night, even if it was only in concert form. The performance opened the English Bach Festival, that far-ranging event which stretches well beyond the music of its eponymous hero under the adventurous aegis of Lord Llandudno, festival founder and director.

For the occasion the brought over from France Jean-Claude Malgoire, a member of the Orchestre de Paris who spends most of his time in returning the music of Jean-Philippe Rameau, the 18th-century master of exotic and enchanting entertainment at the French court charming courtiers with his subtle but not too demanding for the listener, music. Malgoire has attempted to present the pieces as far as possible in their original instrumentation. Some of his choices seemed a little willful—the wind band tended to drown the strings—but for his enthusiasm and energy, many thanks.

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Around the Galleries

London

David Nevros, Felicity Samuel Gallery, 16 Saville Row, London, W1, to April 25.

This first London show by a young West Coast American contains some very thoughtful research into the values and shapes of color. More complex than they appear at first sight, Nevros's paintings are impeccably finished.

\$8,500 for Rare Vase
LONDON, April 23 (Reuters).—A rare mid-18th century Strasbourg tureen and cover in the shape of a black cockerel was sold for \$8,500 at Sotheby's in London today. It made the top price in a Continental pottery sale, with total receipts of \$59,081.

Jean Olivier/Jeanne Perrin, The King Street Galleries, 17 King St., St. James's, London, SW1, to April 28.

Olivier, a man of many trades, has finally come to still-life and portrait painting, faux-naïf in appearance, but in truth of great sophistication of texture and color. His wife Jeanne Perrin paints complementary flower pieces of a like nature and feeling.

Spencer Frederick Gore, 1878-1914, Anthony d'Offay, 9 Dering St., New Bond St., London, W1, to May 3.

An English fauve, whose important influence in modern art in Britain was terminated early by his death from pneumonia, Gore was undoubtedly, after Derain, the best painter of ballet in his time. Several of his ballet

pieces are included in this compilation of 30 canvases, most of which have not been shown in public for more than half a century.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE

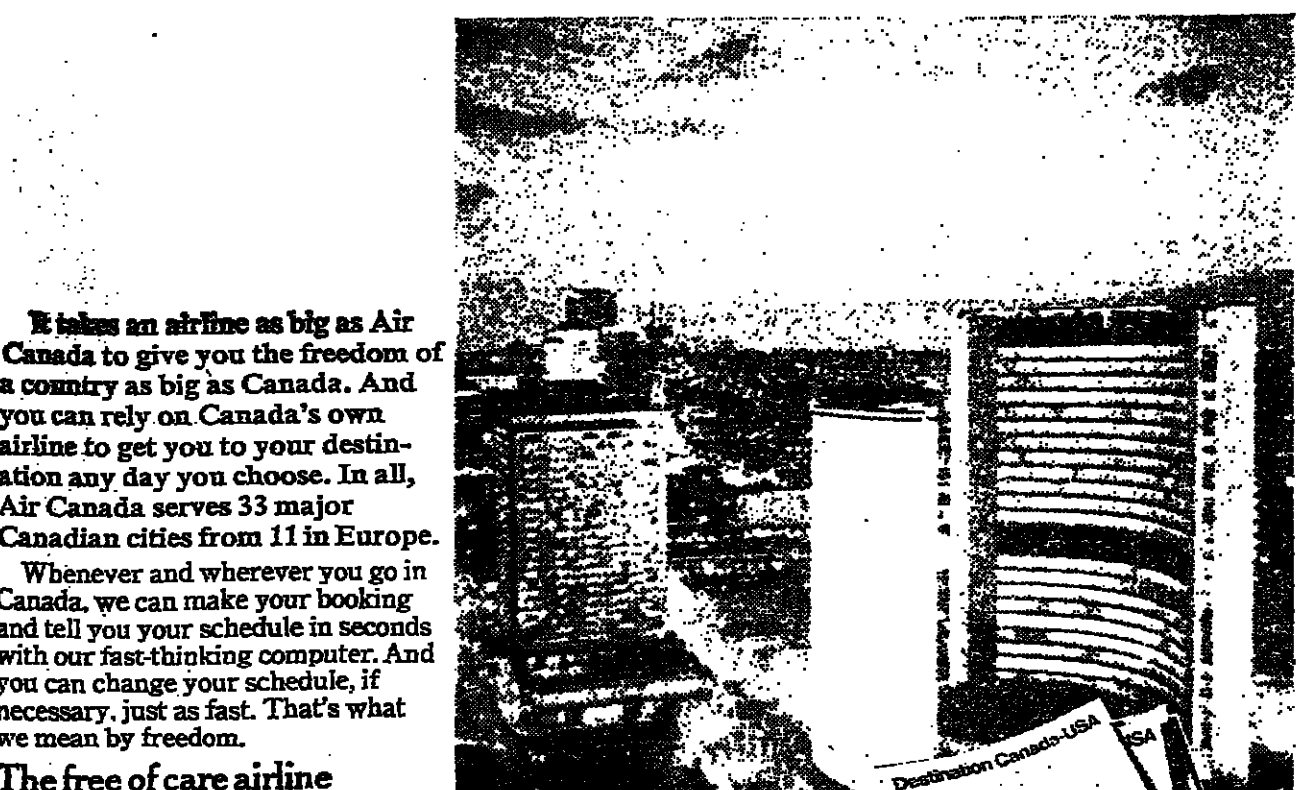
Brussels

Sculptures by Eric Cardon, Galerie Capitit, 5 Rue Watteau, Brussels, through April.

A young Flemish sculptor strikes out with bronzes, cast in the lost wax technique, following masters of Flemish fantasy: Reinhold and Raoul d'Haese (the latter was his teacher). A parrot-headed man, an insect being riding a horse, thin winged lumpy objects, all have a touch of the surreal and macabre.

—RONA DOBSON

Air Canada gives you the freedom of Canada. Because we fly to 33 cities—that's more than any other airline!



It takes an airline as big as Air Canada to give you the freedom of a country as big as Canada. And you can rely on Canada's own airline to get you to your destination any day you choose. In all, Air Canada serves 33 major Canadian cities from 11 in Europe.

Whenever and wherever you go in Canada, we can make your booking and tell you your schedule in seconds with our fast-thinking computer. And you can change your schedule, if necessary, just as fast. That's what we mean by freedom.

The free of care airline

Canada means freedom in lots of ways—wide open spaces, freedom to try out new ideas and a friendly relaxed atmosphere. It feels that way on Air Canada too. There's a welcoming atmosphere from the moment you check in and it stays like that all the way to your destination. Your cabin crew makes sure of that. Talk if you want to, sleep if you'd like to, eat or just relax. Air Canada frees you from all the worries of travel.

Air Canada—Freeway to the USA

Air Canada flies the free and easy way to the USA. Our fast connections in Montreal and Toronto give US-bound passengers a comfortable journey to 7 key cities throughout the USA, and often get them there faster. Pre-clear US customs and immigration

at major Canadian gateways, saving time and trouble when arriving at US destinations.

Air Canada's cargo service

Everywhere we fly passengers we also fly cargo. So if your business entails the shipping of goods, Air Canada can help you. We offer cargo services between 11 cities in Europe and anywhere in Canada (and many major US cities too).

Get Free

Even if you're on a working trip to Canada, try and make time to see at least a little of this magnificent country of lakes, mountains, forests and rivers—have a night out in the excitement of Montreal or see the pageantry of Ottawa. Your travel agent will be glad to advise you about the exciting Air Canada tours you can fit in with your working schedule.



Public transportation: Now more than ever.

Airtrak ridership was up 14% last year. And 28% the past January. In February New York commuter travel on the Penn Central was up 9%. Here distortions of the energy crunch? We hope not. We hope they signal a trend.

The Arab oil embargo and the energy shortage reminded us how much we need public transportation. But now that the embargo has been lifted, there's a danger that we won't stay reminded.

Now would be the best time to make a fresh start toward more—and better—public transportation while the need is still fresh in people's minds.

The Administration recently sent to Congress a new United Transportation Assistance Program. It would provide \$16 billion for transportation over the next six years. Some of the money would go for increased aid to public transit. Trouble is, much of the program's funds would come from the reshuffling of separate existing programs. That could mean a fast shuffle for public transportation.

We still believe there's a better way. As we said in this space back in September, 1972, a good all-around transportation sys-

tem "can be achieved only through a National Intermodal Transportation Program, financed both by existing gasoline taxes that would go into the general coffers and by annual appropriations large enough to do the job."

By dealing with our transportation troubles as closely related parts of a single problem, we could have an efficient, integrated transportation system at less cost than if we go about it piecemeal.

More and better public transport will go a long way toward unscrambling our transportation mess. And help to conserve our limited energy supplies in the bargain. As we like to remind people, just one rail line can move three times as many passengers as a three-lane superhighway. With a big saving in fuel and money.

This kind of saving is needed now that the end of the oil embargo has given us a breather. We're going to need even greater saving in the future when many more Americans will be wanting to go places.

Good public transportation deserves a second thought. And a second chance.

In our view, it's an idea whose time is overdue.

Mobil

Quick.

Name the fastest-growing energy company in America.

It's Tesoro Petroleum Corporation.

Surprised? Well, there's a lot about Tesoro that may surprise you.

For example, among the energy companies listed in Forbes Annual Report on American Industry, Tesoro is first in growth in sales and first in growth in earnings, and Tesoro is number one by far. For all industries, and among the 851 companies listed, Tesoro is 8th in growth in sales and 17th in growth in earnings.

A unique record of growth

During late 1973 and early 1974, virtually every company in the energy business set new earnings records. Tesoro was no exception, with net earnings of \$13.4 million for fiscal first quarter 1974, ending December 31, 1973—up from \$4.4 million in the same period of 1973. Obviously, much of the industry's improved earnings came from improved prices for domestic and foreign crude oil production and for refined products. Nevertheless, Tesoro's first quarter earnings do not reflect the sharp price increases for the company's foreign crude oil production, which occurred after the beginning of the second quarter.

But more important than earnings gains in any quarter is the fact that over the last seven years the compound growth rate of Tesoro's per share earnings has exceeded 30 percent per year. And for the past five years, return on total equity has averaged 19.9 percent.

How can a company perform like this?

In Tesoro's case, extraordinary performance begins with extraordinary management strengths. The company has a depth of management that extends beyond the top level executives. Tesoro's working Board of Directors is drawn from the petroleum, financial and industrial fields, rather than the usual "staff-type" board.

Since its founding ten years ago, Tesoro has been the only independent new energy company to achieve the status required to handle major undertakings on a world-wide scale. Because Tesoro is a young organization, it isn't bound by tradition as many other companies are. Because it is middle-sized, it has the mobility to respond to opportunities more quickly than the giants of the industry. And Tesoro has the established banking connections, the strong capital structure and the listings on the New York, American, Pacific, Midwest, and London Stock Exchanges a growing energy company needs to attract capital funds for new growth opportunities.

Through the infusion of borrowed capital and as a result of Tesoro's policy of plowing back into the energy business all earnings from operations, except for a modest dividend, total assets have grown in almost a straight line—from slightly over \$30 million in 1967 to well over \$260 million today.

The latest example of a new area for growth and future major capital investments is the recent creation of a new division, Tesoro Coal Company, to participate in the expected growth of coal as a basic source of energy in the United States through the acquisition and development of important coal properties.

More energy for America

To intensify its service to our nation's growing energy needs, Tesoro recently opened a new oil and gas exploration office in Alaska. Tesoro al-

Company	Return on Equity			Return on Total Capital			Sales			Earnings per Share		
	5-Year Average	Industry Rank	Latest 12 Months	5-Year Average	Industry Rank	Latest 12 Months	5-Year Average	Industry Rank	1973 vs 1970-72	5-Year Average	Industry Rank	1973 vs 1970-72
Amerasia Hess	20.4%	1	16.1%	12.1%	2	10.5%	14.4%	7	23.8%	1.0	1	-0.9%
Tesoro Petroleum	19.9	2	20.7	13.7	1	16.3	51.3	1	57.3	1	1	78.3
Petrolane	19.5	3	15.0	12.0	5	9.1	12.3	4	50.9	1	1	5.6
Clark Oil & Refining	15.8	4	31.2	12.5	3	19.7	12.3	8	33.5	10	10	242.6
American Petrofina	15.7	5	16.0	12.0	4	12.6	9.9	15	28.6	2	2	31.4
Pittston	14.5	6	5.8	9.7	10	4.6	10.9	14	11.4	4	4	-56.4
Tesaco	14.2	7	15.4	11.6	7	11.8	11.3	13	33.5	14	14	27.1
Charter Company	14.1	8	14.7	9.3	12	9.8	8.8	16	39.3	15	15	63.3
Exxon	13.7	9	17.5	11.6	6	14.3	8.5	21	25.5	9	11	47.3
Pennzoil Company	13.5	10	13.9	7.0	26	6.5	7.1	24	28.7	8	8	29.5
Achland Oil	12.3	11	18.0	8.3	14	9.9	10.4	3	50.0	25	25	106.7
Mobil Oil	11.9	12	14.1	6.9	9	11.7	9.2	17	23.8	6	6	37.1
Marathon Oil	11.8	13	13.5	9.4	17	10.4	15.4	6	29.3	17	17	38.0
Kerr-McGee	11.4	14	11.2	8.0	17	9.3	9.2	16	16.4	11	11	27.0
Standard Oil (Calif)	11.3	15	13.5	10.3	8	11.7	11.3	11	37.9	13	13	40.0
Standard Oil (Ind)	10.6	16	12.4	8.3	13	9.7	8.5	20	19.8	7	7	35.6
Commonwealth Oil Ref	10.4	17	9.7	7.4	21	6.1	12.7	9	47.2	29	29	34.0
Eastern Gas & Fuel	10.4	18	7.9	6.2	30	4.7	8.8	19	7.9	19	19	-19.5
Murphy Oil	9.5	24	21.3	7.2	22	11.4	12.4	10	39.6	3	3	47.9
Continental Oil	10.4	19	12.3	8.1	16	9.2	11.5	12	23.3	16	16	38.5
Sun Oil	10.2	20	13.1	7.7	19	8.7	11.3	28	9.5	20	20	49.2
Gulf Oil	10.1	21	12.8	8.2	15	9.6	8.2	18	22.1	23	23	58.1
Shell Oil	10.0	22	11.4	7.8	18	8.6	8.6	26	18.2	26	26	34.9
Union Oil California	9.7	23	12.0	7.1	23	7.8	7.8	23	18.3	24	24	47.9
Murphy Oil	9.2	25	7.3	6.5	28	5.1	29.3	2	23.7	21	21	100.0
Occidental Petroleum	8.2	26	8.5	7.0	25	6.8	6.8	27	9.2	22	22	18.3
Cities Service	8.0	27	9.6	6.4	29	7.6	5.2	25	16.7	27	27	35.4
Phillips Petroleum	8.0	28	7.4	7.4	20	6.9	4.9	28	12.2	15	15	9.7
Getty Oil	7.8	29	8.1	6.6	27	6.8	6.4	22	16.6	18	18	20.7
Atlantic Richfield	6.9	30	5.7	7.1	23	6.6	17.1	5	3.8	28	28	34.6
Standard Oil (Ohio)	6.9	30	5.7	7.1	23	6.6	17.1	5	3.8	28	28	34.6
Industry Medians	11.0		13.0	8.2		9.3	9.7		23.8			35.4

††Three-year average. ‡Four-year growth. *Not available; not ranked.

Reprinted from FORBES Annual Report on American Industry, January 1, 1974.

ready owns the largest crude oil refinery in the state, representing more than half of Alaska's total refining capacity, and markets gasoline through 75 owned or controlled service stations in Alaska. This latest expansion into Alaskan oil and gas exploration is in keeping with the breadth of Tesoro's world-wide operations.

Moving toward self-sufficiency

In North America, Tesoro produces crude oil and natural gas in nine states, including Texas, Oklahoma and California, and in Alberta and Saskatchewan, Canada. The company also owns an interest in major gas reserves north of the Arctic Circle on Melville and King Christian Islands, and is involved in exploration in the Gulf of Mexico offshore from Mississippi, Alabama and Florida. The resources of these areas and Alaska and the potential development of coal operations are expected to play an important role in helping America achieve the greater degree of self-sufficiency in energy we must have.

Tesoro engages in the retail marketing of gasoline in the contiguous United States, mainly in the Western states, through the high-volume stations of its wholly-owned subsidiary, Digas Company. In recent years, and more importantly in recent months, Digas sales have grown at an annual rate of about 25 percent despite nation-wide limitations on gasoline supply.

At work around the world

Although most of Tesoro's diversified operations are U.S.-based, the company also maintains large interests on three other continents. In Trinidad, Tesoro has worked since 1969 with the progressive Government of Trinidad and Tobago as co-owner of Trinidad Tesoro Petroleum Company Limited. This company produces about 42,000 barrels of crude oil and equivalent natural gas per day and its present budget provides increased funds for exploration and development drilling both on and offshore.

atory and development drilling both on and offshore.

In recent weeks, Dr. Eric Williams, Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago, and Tesoro have been discussing the construction of a sizeable crude oil refinery and downstream petrochemical complex in Trinidad. This is another example of the opportunities that arise when a young, energetic country and a young, energetic company work together for their mutual benefit. The company's continuing confidence in Trinidad and Tobago is based on the abundance of talent and natural resources there, and—from experience—on the unquestionable integrity and stability of the Trinidad Government, with whom Tesoro's relations are excellent.

Tesoro in Indonesia

Tesoro has major interests in oil-rich Indonesia. In Kalimantan, formerly called Borneo, the company is rehabilitating two separate areas—Tarakan Island and Sanga Sanga—that produced almost 400 million barrels of oil from depths of less than 2,500 feet before their destruction in World War II. Gross production of crude oil from these areas has been increased to 8,500 barrels per day, and further production gains are anticipated during the next year.

In Irian Jaya, Tesoro is associated in a production-sharing contract with Pertamina, the state-owned oil company of Indonesia. In this exploratory venture which covers 7½ million acres on and offshore, five exploratory wells have been drilled, and Tesoro is now evaluating all geological data pursuant to additional exploratory activity. In addition, Tesoro is attempting to bring in a partner to share in the possible future exploratory work in this area.

Sharp rises in the prices of low-sulphur Indonesian crude oil on world markets have generated greatly increased profits from Indonesian oil production. In response to pressure to provide more revenue

for social and economic programs at home, Pertamina has renegotiated its production sharing contracts. Despite this fact, Tesoro continues to regard Indonesia favorably as a promising country in which to operate.

Tesoro in Europe

In the North Sea, Tesoro is a partner in two groups. One group, in which the company has a 22 percent interest, has bid for licenses to explore offshore from Norway. The other, in which Tesoro has a 25 percent interest, has acquired a 25 percent interest in 12 blocks (1.2 million acres) in the Dutch sector of the North Sea. Two exploratory wells are presently being drilled on this acreage. In addition, this group is negotiating for exploration licenses in offshore areas of the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Germany and Denmark.

Through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Tesoro Europe B.V., which is headquartered in the Hague, Tesoro also is active in the wholesale and retail marketing of petroleum products and coal on the Continent.

Petroleum related activities

A few short years ago, Tesoro had not yet entered the petroleum-service business. Today it is an expanding factor in that field, active in equipment rental and valve and pump manufacturing in more than 50 locations in the United States and overseas. Until several years ago, Tesoro was neither a crude oil supplier nor a pipeline transporter. Today Tesoro is growing in both of these areas, as well as in the international crude oil trading area, serving the company itself and a host of outside customers.

Meeting the challenge of change

Change is the order of business in the energy industry, creating opportunities for the contemporary company with the willingness and ability to take advantage of opportunity. Tesoro Petroleum Corporation is exactly that kind of company.

So now you not only know which is the fastest-growing energy company. You also know why.

If you'd like more information on America's fastest-growing energy company, ask for a copy of the Tesoro Annual Report. Write: Dr. Robert V. West, Jr., Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, Tesoro Petroleum Corporation, 8700 Tesoro Drive, San Antonio, Texas 78286. Or Call: 512-828-8484.



TESORO PETROLEUM CORPORATION

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هكذا من الأصل

EEC to Seek Approval By U.S. of Gold Plan

By David Haworth

BRISTOL, the Netherlands, April 23 (REUTERS).—Dutch Finance Minister Willem Duisenberg is to go to Washington "as soon as possible" to seek U.S. approval for the broad agreement about gold transactions between Common Market member states which community ministers outlined here during two days of informal talks.

Their strategy foresees transactions between EEC central banks at a market-related price which would be higher than the present official gold price of \$422.50 an ounce, but within carefully prescribed limits. Ministers also favor establishing EEC buffer stocks of gold.

There was a tentative suggestion at today's meeting that central banks should be allowed to buy and sell gold on the open market, channeling such deals through the International Monetary Fund.

No Formal Accord

However, no formal agreement was reached. Mr. Duisenberg, the meeting's chairman, strongly insisted that a formal agreement be reached after that none of the projected new arrangements could operate without clear approval from Washington.

"The EEC's final position is still open," he said. "There can be no new EEC policy on a higher gold price until we know what the United States reaction is going to be." He stressed that

ministers were unanimous in agreeing that the official price of gold should not be changed.

The minister hinted that he expected that the new scheme would receive Washington's blessing: "In terms of economic logic and political reality I believe it will be possible to get a positive reaction from the United States," he said.

He will explain to the U.S. Treasury that pressure on the reserves of some EEC members, notably France and Italy, as a result of recent rises in oil prices, might be a temptation for them to break away from present international gold arrangements and buy and sell gold at the market rate.

U.S. Reaffirms Position

WASHINGTON, April 23 (Reuters).—The Treasury Department reaffirmed today its official position that it does not favor an expanded role for gold in the international monetary system.

A Treasury spokesman refused to comment directly on reports on the EEC finance ministers' meeting. He said the Treasury has received no official reports of the meeting.

Dollar Declines On Speculation Over Rise in DM

LONDON, April 23 (AP-DJ).—The dollar today declined to new lows for the year against several European currencies: as short-term Eurodollar rates rose to the year's high in what appeared to be large-scale speculation on further appreciation of the deutsche mark.

With rumors that Germany will report next week a March trade surplus of between \$2.4 billion and \$2.8 billion, the dollar declined to a new low for the year against the mark at 2.4910, down from 2.5190 yesterday.

The dollar also dropped to new lows against the Swiss franc, Benelux currencies and sterling.

A Eurodollar deposit dealer said there are indications that operators are borrowing dollars, which forced the interest rates up, to convert into deutsche marks and other strong currencies in the hope of making a speculative profit.

Three-month Eurodollar rates rose to 11.13 percent from 10.5 percent while the six-month rate climbed to 11.06 percent from 10.5 percent.

U.S. Oil Firms Report Soaring Profit

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP).—The nation's two biggest oil companies, Exxon and Texaco, announced today substantially higher earnings for the first three months of 1974.

Exxon said that in the quarter that ended March 31 it made \$705 million, 39 percent above the \$508 million reported in the same period last year. The company noted, however, that the latest gain was down 10.4 percent from the last quarter of 1973, when Exxon earned \$787 million.

Texaco said its quarterly profits

rose 123 percent to \$589.4 million, as against \$264 million last year. The income is 30 percent above the \$453 million declared in the last three months of 1973.

Gulf Oil and Standard Oil of Indiana, meanwhile, reported first-quarter profits more than 75 percent above the year-earlier period.

Maurice Granville, Texaco chairman, said domestic operations accounted for about 29 percent of the firm's net and were 15 percent less profitable than a year ago.

Despite the sharp increase in

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Concorde Payload Is Increased

British Aircraft Corp. says the Anglo-French supersonic airliner Concorde can carry a bigger payload further than previously thought. In a report to the government, the company says recent test flights demonstrated the plane could carry a payload of 26,500 pounds from Paris to New York, a distance of 3,732 miles with full fuel reserves. These figures mean a "payload bonus" of 8,000 pounds more than the makers guaranteed to potential buyers. This would add 140 miles to the plane's range or 20 passengers to its payload.

House of Fraser Shares Acquired

Broadway-Hale Stores Inc., of the United States, now controls 25,152,000 ordinary shares of House of Fraser Ltd., or just over 20 percent of the issued ordinary shares of the British retail merchandising firm. Broadway-Hale disclosed on March 7 that it planned to acquire a 20 percent interest in House of Fraser from Scottish & Universal Investments Ltd., a major holder of House of Fraser shares.

Japan, Italian Pump Firms in Pact

Nikkiso Co., a Japanese maker of chemical pumps and medical instruments, has agreed to purchase a 10 percent interest in Bono SpA, an Italian maker of pumps. A company spokesman says Nikkiso also agreed to provide Bono with technological knowhow to produce Nikkiso-devel-

oped chemical pumps. The spokesman says Bono will be given exclusive rights to market Nikkiso technology-based chemical pumps in southern Europe and Africa.

Bonn Orders Gasoline Rollback

The West German Federal Cartel Office has ordered Deutsche Texaco AG and Deutsche BP AG to revoke gasoline price rises of between one and two pfennigs a liter after the companies refused to do so voluntarily. BP says it will appeal against the order and Texaco says it will decide its next move later. Esso AG and Deutsche Shell AG rescinded similar price increases over the weekend.

Nestlé Sees Sales Close to '73 Level

The Nestlé group expects its 1974 sales and income growth rates to be close to the previous year's levels, chairman Pierre Liotard-Vogt reports. Consisting of Nestlé Alimentana S.A. of Vevey, and Unilac Inc. of Panama City, the Nestlé group had sales of 16.42 billion francs in 1973, up 4.1 percent from 1972, and a net income of 687 million francs, up 5.4 percent from the previous year. Speaking at a press conference, Mr. Liotard-Vogt pointed out that the energy situation and fluctuating exchange rates are making predictions increasingly difficult. Calculated at 1973 exchange rates, the group's 1973 net income would have been 15 percent above the previous year's level, he said.

Could Be Followed by Other Commodity Exporters

Copper Producers Weigh Price Cartel

By H. J. Maidenberry

NEW YORK, April 23 (NYT).

—The oil countries' successful assault on the treasuries of the industrialized world in the last year has already inspired the principal bauxite countries to take concerted action, and now the copper countries are going to try it, too.

Next week the four biggest copper exporters—Chile, Peru, Zaire and Zambia—will meet in Austria to draw up their demands.

According to trade sources, the group will probably seek to set minimum copper prices in a range of 75 to 80 cents a pound. The present free market price is \$1.30 a pound.

The price has tripled from a low of 42 cents a pound in the seven years since the four countries formed themselves into the International Committee of Copper Exporting Countries. The often volatile movements have caused severe problems to the four developing countries, which account for 80 percent of the world's copper exports.

Each 1-cent move represents \$11 million for Chile, somewhat less for Peru and Zambia, more for the two African producers because of their different levels of output.

Although the copper exporters do not have anywhere near the

economic influence of the oil producers, that commodity is nevertheless vital to a multitude of industries in the developed countries.

In addition, any moves by the



Jamshid Amouzegar

Oil Price Rise Said Possible

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP-DJ).

—A representative of a leading member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) said today industrial nations face more oil price increases unless they "curb their galloping inflation."

Jamshid Amouzegar, the Iranian Finance Minister, said oil prices will remain at their present level until October, but if industrial prices continue rising, he said, oil producers will then demand "something to take care of inflation in order to keep the purchasing power" attained with recent oil price increases.

However, "there should be no more geometric price increases from now on," Mr. Amouzegar told the United Nations Correspondents Association. Further changes in the oil price, he said, would aim at keeping it comparable to the cost of other sources of energy, such as atomic reactors.

Mr. Amouzegar said proper oil price levels should promote development of atomic energy "in a wise manner, with proper attention to safety measures."

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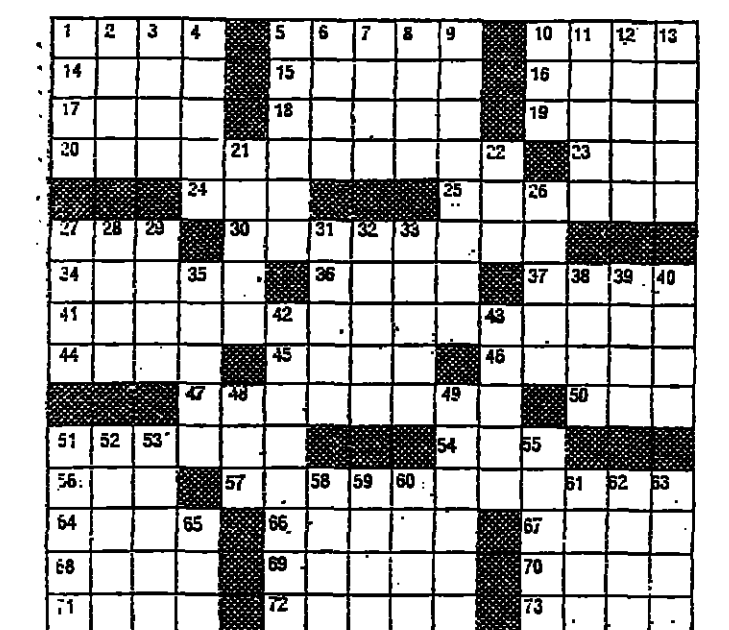
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3519, 3521, 3523, 3525, 3527, 3529, 3531, 3533, 3535, 3537, 3539, 3541, 3543, 3545, 3547, 3549, 3551, 3553, 3555, 3557, 3559, 3561, 3563, 3565, 3567, 3569, 3571, 3573, 3575, 3577, 3579, 3581, 3583, 3585, 3587, 3589, 3591, 3593, 3595, 3597, 3599, 3601, 3603, 3605, 3607, 3609, 3611, 3613, 3615, 3617, 3619, 3621, 3623, 3625, 3627, 3629, 3631, 3633, 3635, 3637, 3639, 3641, 3643, 3645, 3647, 3649, 3651, 3653, 3655, 3657, 3659, 3661, 3663, 3665, 3667, 3669, 3671, 3673, 3675, 3677, 3679, 3681, 3683, 3685, 3687, 3689, 3691, 3693, 3695, 3697, 3699, 3701, 3703, 3705, 3707, 3709, 3711, 3713, 3715, 3717, 3719, 3721, 3723, 3725, 3727, 3729, 3731, 3733, 3735, 3737, 3739, 3741, 3743, 3745,

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By Will Weng

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 - 17 Spiteful
 - 18 Sturdy fabric
 - 19 Gem
 - 20 Hard-to-get help
 - 23 Neighbor of Arg.
 - 24 M.D.'s org.
 - 25 Jubilant sound
 - 27 Bread spread
 - 30 Mexican port
 - 34 Love affair
 - 36 Bird pest
 - 37 Capable of
 - 41 Proposes
 - 44 Actual being
 - 45 Assyrian god of war
 - 46 Dwarf
 - 47 Humberg
 - 50 Gender
 - 51 Part of the rable
 - 54 Maid or master
- DOWN**
- 1 U.K. decoration
 - 57 Optimistic
 - 64 McNamara's, for one
 - 66 Ill-tempered
 - 67 Kind of sale
 - 68 Natural shade
 - 69 Stockade
 - 70 Defect
 - 71 Timetable, for short
 - 72 Writer Godden
 - 73 Implants
 - 1 Appreciate
 - 21 Fashionable
 - 22 As written
 - 26 In a sullen mood
 - 27 Make fun of
 - 28 Odds of baseball
 - 29 Char-force gear
 - 31 Postage unit
 - 32 Ribbed fabric
 - 33 Traffic no-no
 - 35 Didn't normally
 - 38 Farm creatures
 - 39 Heavy reading
 - 40 Gem stone
 - 42 Jan. 1 malaise
 - 43 Relieve
 - 48 Bireme unit
 - 49 Tulsa native
 - 51 Judicial wear
 - 53 Take (no-plus)
 - 55 Takes off
 - 58 In —
 - 59 Student's concern
 - 60 Edible mushroom
 - 61 Part of Q.E.F.
 - 63 Damp conditions
 - 65 Washout



WEATHER

ALGARVE	15	61	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	9	43	Rain
ANARA	12	35	Cloudy
ATHENS	13	60	Cloudy
BEIRUT	22	72	Cloudy
BELGRADE	17	25	Rain
BERLIN	10	30	Rain
BRUSSELS	9	48	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	18	59	Cloudy
Cairo	23	73	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	18	55	Cloudy
CHONGKING	12	38	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	17	28	Cloudy
DUBLIN	12	34	Cloudy
FLORENCE	12	34	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	11	33	Cloudy
GENOVA	13	39	Cloudy
HAMBURG	13	39	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	16	61	Cloudy
JAS PALMIRA	18	55	Cloudy
LONDON	12	34	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	12	34	Cloudy

Yesterday's weather: U.S. Canada at 1700 GMT; others at 1200 GMT.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS ADVERTISEMENT

April 23, 1974

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(1) Alexander Fund	\$2.84	(1) Jardine East Asia	\$28.27
(1) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$7.47	(1) Jardine Japan Fund	\$23.86
(1) ALNOR BANKING S.A.		(1) Jardine Selection IV	\$18.29
(1) Anglo-Franco	\$20.38	(1) JCB Income Fund	\$1.87
(1) Anglo-Franco	\$20.38	(1) JCB Japan Fund	\$1.87
(1) Anglo-Franco	\$20.38	(1) JCB Korea Fund	\$1.87
(1) Anglo-Franco	\$20.38	(1) JCB Latin America	\$1.87
(1) Anglo-Franco	\$20.38	(1) JCB Middle East	\$1.87
(1) Anglo-Franco	\$20.38	(1) JCB North America	\$1.87
(1) Anglo-Franco	\$20.38	(1) JCB South America	\$1.87
(1) Anglo-Franco	\$20.38	(1) JCB Europe	\$1.87
(1) Anglo-Franco	\$20.38	(1) JCB Asia	\$1.87
(1) Anglo-Franco	\$20.38	(1) JCB Africa	\$1.87
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Center Scores 38

Bucks Sweep Bulls
On Jabbar's Work

CHICAGO, April 23 (UPI)—Kareem Abdul-Jabbar scored 38 points and pulled in 24 rebounds as the Milwaukee Bucks swept the Chicago Bulls in the first round of the NBA playoffs.

Jabbar received help from Oscar Robertson, who netted 16 points in the game, all during a second-half spurt in which the Bucks scored 27 points and limited the Bulls to only 47 to wipe out a Chicago half-time advantage.

Robertson broke loose with 18 points in the third period. He had held the lead nine times, but with Robertson leading the way, the Bucks moved in front by one point with 3 minutes 31 seconds to go in the third period and scored 12 straight points in one stretch to hold a 77-60 advantage after three quarters.

In the last period, the Bucks pulled away as Jabbar hit 14 points and grabbed six rebounds, helping Milwaukee to a 115-99 final score.

Jabbar, who entered the game with a record of hitting 47 of 72 shot attempts in the first three games and a 17.8 rebound average, improved on both figures.

The Bucks next will face the Philadelphia 76ers in the second round of the playoffs.

Philadelphia's 76ers, who entered the game with a record of hitting 47 of 72 shot attempts in the first three games and a 17.8 rebound average, improved on both figures.

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IN THE WAY—Chicago's Clifford Ray, 6-foot-8-inch forward, tries to drive around Milwaukee's 7-1 center, Kareem Abdul-Jabbar. Bucks won game and the playoff.

Celtics' Havlicek: Best at the End

By Thomas Rogers

NEW YORK, April 23 (UPI)—John Havlicek has been tormenting the New York Knicks, especially in playoff games—for many years, so it was no surprise that the Boston Celtics captain was the driving force in his team's 98-91 victory at Madison Square Garden Sunday.

The 36-year-old exponent of perpetual motion scored 36 points and drove to the hoop for the crucial basket with just 26 seconds to play. As a result of his heroics, the Celtics now hold a 3-1 lead in the four-of-seven-game series for the championship of the National Basketball Association's Eastern Conference.

Havlicek has scored 2,963 points in 129 playoff games.

Only Jerry West, Elgin Baylor and Wilt Chamberlain have piled up more in playoff competition. The strange thing is that Havlicek began his career with Boston 10 years ago as a defensive specialist.

"I learned about defense in college," he said after Sunday's victory. "Coach Fred Taylor had five guys at Ohio State who averaged more than 20 points in high school, so he needed a defensive forward. That was me."

"I became aware that movement is the most important thing on offense. If I keep moving, the defensive man is going to have to work harder. If you keep in constant movement, something is going to happen, even if you run without purpose. You run to create situations."

When Havlicek arrived in Boston, the Celtics already had won five league championships. In his first seven seasons, they added six more crowns.

"I started as a defensive specialist," he said, "but as you go through your career, your role changes. I moved on to replace Sam Jones as the 'sixth man' and then to become the guy who was to take the important shot."

"I've gone from the young guy to the old man. In fact, now I'm a senior citizen. One of these days, they're going to have to find somebody else to do my job. I just turned 34. I'm not as strong or fast as I used to be. But I'm more mature. I play with more purpose. I know when to break and turn it on."

It has been five years since the last championship banner was hung from the ceiling of Boston Garden.

"Don Nelson and I are the only ones left from the Boston dynasty," said Havlicek. "We used to have 10 individuals who could each do a job. We have a younger, less experienced team now, but we're starting to achieve the development that the old Celtics had."

"We're trying to keep alive the image of the running Celtics."

Unhappy Warrior
OAKLAND, April 23 (UPI)—Cazzie Russell is not sure which league he will play in next year, but he knows one thing. He will not play basketball for the Golden State Warriors.

Russell is not happy as the Warriors' third forward. He did not sign a contract last season and thus played out his 1973 option. So, when his National Basketball Association contract expires Aug. 31, he can sign with any team in either league.

San Diego drafted him in the recent American Basketball Association draft while the Los Angeles Lakers are also known to be interested in Russell. In fact, rumors abound that Russell and the Lakers already have agreed on terms.

Warrior owner Franklin Mieli says he is "torn by the idea" of asking Russell and his attorney, Arthur Morse, to "tell us exactly what they want in a contract. I'm not saying I'll accept it, but I definitely consider it."

But Morse is flabbergasted. "It's too late. The Warriors had their chance, but it's over now. There is absolutely no chance Cazzie Russell will be playing with the Warriors next season."

"At 38 years old," Morse continued, "Cazzie has the luxury of something he didn't have when he got out of college in 1955—another league."

Claude Oster, 16-game winner for Los Angeles last year, scrambled out of trouble in four early innings and allowed seven hits for his first complete game this year and his third victory.

Harrison, 1-3, pitched well for four innings before Doug Rader doubled off the wall to open the scoring in the fourth. Harrison was lifted after Cedeño's second home run.

Monday's Line Scores
NATIONAL LEAGUE
Atlanta 10, Houston 2; St. Louis 10, Cincinnati 2; Philadelphia 10, Pittsburgh 2; Chicago 10, New York 2; Milwaukee 10, Detroit 2; San Francisco 10, Oakland 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Kansas City 10, Boston 2; Detroit 10, Cleveland 2; Baltimore 10, New York 2; Oakland 10, Los Angeles 2; Texas 10, Philadelphia 2; Chicago 10, St. Louis 2.

WHA Series Tied
TORONTO, April 23 (UPI)—Rookie Frank Rochon, who sat out the first game, slapped home a hard shot from a difficult angle at 8 minutes 23 seconds of the third period to give the Chicago Cougars a 4-3 victory over the Toronto Toros. The victory ended the best-of-seven World Hockey Association East Division playoff at 1-1.

WHA Playoff
Chicago 4, Toronto 3 (Harrison 2, Oster 1, Russell 1, Cedeño 1, Mieli 1).

Major League Standings
AMERICAN LEAGUE
Boston 10, Milwaukee 2, New York 2, Baltimore 2, Detroit 2, Cleveland 2.

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Madrid Takes Precautions for Soccer Match

MADRID, April 23 (UPI)—Police dogs, numerous warnings, hundreds of armed guards—the Glasgow Celtic-Atletico de Madrid European Cup semifinal match tomorrow night is shaping up more like a war than a soccer match.

"This is the most important game this season in Europe," Madrid's Deputy Mayor Jesus Suesos said. "I'm worried about what might happen in the stadium."

Authorities have said that no cushions will be rented and no alcoholic beverages sold in the game. The first two rows of seats bordering the pitch will be empty.

The extraordinary precautions stem from the 8-0 free-kick first-leg match in Glasgow two weeks ago, in which seven Spanish players were "bumped" by the referee and three sent off. Afterwards, European Soccer Federation officials decreed that Atletico starters were ineligible for the Madrid match and warned Atletico officials that any problems with the crowd could bring the club severe penalties.

"The Atletico family and those who attend the game should be the helpers of the forces of public order, so as to avoid the action of any agent provocateur might bring about even more serious sanctions," Atletico president Vicente Calderon said.

Celtic has cooperated to the extent of cancelling all charter flights of Scottish supporters.

This is only the third time Atletico has made it into a European Cup semifinal. In 1959, it was eliminated by Real Madrid and in 1971 by Ajax Amsterdam. Tickets to tomorrow night's game, in spite of terrorism, have almost all been sold out.

Argentina Wins
BUENOS AIRES, April 23 (AP)—Argentina defeated a strong Romanian soccer team last night, 2-1, in its first international test since qualifying for the World Cup championships in West Germany.

Newcastle Punished
LONDON, April 23 (AP)—English Cup soccer finalist Newcastle United yesterday was banned from playing any Cup games on their home ground next season.

The punishment, handed out by a disciplinary commission of the Football Association, followed an investigation into a crowd riot at Newcastle's St. James Park Stadium during a Cup quarter-final game against Nottingham Forest on March 9. Hundreds of spectators poured onto the pitch and held up the game when Forest was ahead, 3-1.

When the game restarted Newcastle went on to win 4-3, but the FA ordered a replay.

Newcastle later gained the final of England's premier tournament and it will meet Liverpool at Wembley next month in the final.

Allegations Denied
BERN, April 23 (Reuters)—The European Football Association (UEFA) said here today that a British newspaper report last Sunday about an alleged attempt to bribe a European Cup referee last season contained misleading information about UEFA and its Italian president, Artemio Franchi.

UEFA, governing body of European football, said in a statement on a report in the Sunday Times that a man from Milan tried unsuccessfully to bribe Portuguese referee Francisco Marques Lobo to "fix" the result of a 1973 European Cup semifinal between the English club, Derby County, and Juventus of Turin.

UEFA said it took note of the Sunday Times report with regard to the alleged bribery attempt, but that the information which does not correspond with the facts.

The statement said the Portuguese Football Association had informed UEFA of the alleged bribery attempt, but the Union also

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Opinion: New Leagues Help Eliminate Reserve Clause
By Larry Fleisher

NEW YORK—The creation of professional sports leagues has produced an intriguing side effect—the potential for the elimination of the "reserve" clause and other clauses in all sports.

These clauses basically bind a player to his team forever. Different players have different feelings about these restrictions.

But certainly all sports fans have had to think twice about the World Football League and the National Football League, about last Wednesday's draft by the American Basketball Association of some 50 National Basketball Association players, about the recent announcement of a group intent on establishing a World Baseball League.

The average fan reads of this activity and thinks of a number of things:

• Do I buy season tickets for the New York Football Stars so that I am not shut out as I was with the Jets or the Giants?

• Does watching the Chicago Black Hawks, with Bobby Hull missing, change my enthusiasm for the team?

• Are the Carolina Cougars going to "steal" Henry Bibb and Peter Maravich?

• Will the talent be so thin that the new leagues that the teams will not be on as high a competitive level as in the past?



RETURNING THE FIRE—Firemen in Buenos Aires soccer stadium use water hoses to discourage the crowd from continuing to throw bottles and stones at the visiting junior team, which, of course, was winning league game.

Let's form one league and eliminate this bidding. I think these days are over, and I think the players in all sports should band together to make sure their rights are not taken away by any such agreement.

"The leagues could continue to operate as today, with constant bidding, court actions, drafts, and other means of maintaining the status quo."

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(Continued from Back Page)

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Nancy Kissinger: Greta Garbo of U.S. Wives

By Meg Greenfield and Katharine Graham

WASHINGTON (AP)—Nancy Maginnes Kissinger is known as the Greta Garbo of U.S. cabinet wives, an aloof presence when reporters are about—or even better, if she can manage it, an aloof absence.

In a relaxed two-hour interview the other day, the 39-year-old wife of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger spoke often and with conviction of the importance of privacy in her life. But she is reconciled to the celebrity of her husband—even though she says, "I'm always somewhat surprised by it"—and claims that the press who were said to have dogged the newlywed Kissingers on their recent Mexican honeymoon "couldn't have been nicer."

In Mrs. Kissinger's view, her husband is no more enamored of international stardom than she. "Henry told me without the celebrity," she says. "What he couldn't live without is a job that stimulated him." Nancy Kissinger feels pretty much the same way herself. She intends to continue her work as a top aide to former Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York on a national priorities study group and also to complete a dissertation for her doctoral degree in history. She hopes as well to accompany her husband on his frequent global travels. "If I did not travel," she observes, "it would be cutting out so much of him personally—it would be inviting disaster."

The picture that emerges of their marriage is one of Mr. Kissinger encouraging his intellectual and independent bride to pursue the interests that have dominated her career since she was graduated from Mount Holyoke college in 1965. Nancy Kissinger says that her husband wants her to get back to work on her doctoral dissertation because he believes she will not be happy until she has finished it, and that he approves her continuing to hold down a job with Nelson Rockefeller. She adds that so far as potential conflict or embarrassment over her continuing to work is concerned, they both believe that since she is not privy to classified information he deals with or to great government secrets, there should be no problem.

Does the secretary then not discuss the business of the day with her? "Henry and I don't discuss current events as much as we discuss historical events. When he's finished for the day, he doesn't want to talk about those things," Mrs. Kissinger suddenly smiles, as if aware that she may be being a bit premature. "Of course," she says, "we've only been married three weeks."

In those three weeks certain patterns have been established, however, and one is that impossible demands will not be leveled by either on the other's independence, freedom of action, or accustomed life style. The secretary's wife is, by her own description, a "night person" who "never goes to bed until two or three in the morning." She returns after her husband does and generally gets up later too. But she evidently does not want or expect his wife to be a hovering attendant or handmaiden. And Nancy Kissinger can't imagine him asking her, say, where his socks are. "Henry doesn't even expect me to know where they are," she says, adding, "He couldn't care less if I do. I did say yesterday, 'Shouldn't I fix your breakfast?' you know, a sort of housewifely thing—and he said, 'Why?'"

The new Mrs. Kissinger, by her own account, has spent most of her life in the company of men who took her intellectual accomplishments and capacities seriously and who did not regard her as a "little girl" who could only paint flowers. She speaks admiringly in this connection of her employer over many years, Gov. Rockefeller, but the remark itself reaches back to a happy childhood on a 20-acre estate in White Plains, N.Y., overgrown with 29 cats belonging to her, a host of farm animals and her horse. There she was the only girl in a family of two brothers

and numerous male cousins. Her father, whom she describes as "a sort of Rousseau-like figure," and most of her relatives were keenly interested in history and philosophy if they were not in fact professionally involved in these fields. "I never had any sense of not being treated intellectually the same as my brothers," she observes. "If I'd been one of those adorable little girls, maybe I'd have been treated like one."

Mrs. Kissinger speaks often and affectionately of her family and also of childhood school friends who remain among her "closest" friends today. She in fact attributes her lack of self-consciousness over her height—she is about 6 feet tall—as the particular environment of the school she attended. "It was a very gentle place," she says. "I had no great feeling I was growing so tall. There was no competition for clothes or dates. By the time I went to college, my brothers' friends were all 6 feet tall. So it was all right."

Mrs. Kissinger speaks feelingly of having a strong "sense of roots" as the daughter of wealthy, church-going Episcopalians. When the subject is introduced of the tensions that might attend her marriage to a man of so different a background—Mr. Kissinger is the son of Jewish immigrants from Germany—she speaks with ease and candor. "I feel strongly, oddly enough," she says, "that people with the same religious background are together, at least, if not always in practice, they share the same sense of values. If either Henry or I were religious fanatics it would have been different."

But although she is a fairly regular churchgoer, she does not believe that their marriage will be in any way harmed by their difference of religions. Their families? Mrs. Kissinger concedes that probably both sides would have preferred it if they had married within their own religions, but says there were really no very strong feelings on the matter.

Family members on both sides in fact did attend the hastily called and highly private ceremony, but not Mrs. Kissinger's amiable reveals—because her new husband was particularly foresighted. When they decided to marry they also decided to inform their respective families. "So I told my family and Henry told his family," says Mrs. Kissinger—or at least I assumed he did. "She ponders the matter: 'Actually, I think he thought he'd told them. Then on the night before the ceremony I said, 'Why did you tell your family, didn't you?' and he said a sort of dubious 'yes' and went off and got on the phone." Even with the last-minute notice, Kissinger's brother and sister-in-law and his two children were able to attend.

10 Years Ago

Mrs. Kissinger met her husband-to-be while she was working for Rockefeller more than 10 years ago and once got him to speak to a graduate seminar she was running at the University of California at Berkeley on his return from a trip to Vietnam. She began to work for him in 1968 and has a very clear view of his personality as an employer. She discounts the stories of his terrible temper on the basis of her own experience: "It isn't such a terrible temper. If he thinks you're good he'll never work you to the ground. If he thinks you're not good he'll never bother you. When he gets mad, it's over some little thing."

What brought the world's longest secret engagement to marriage? Why now? Mrs. Kissinger has obviously answered the question in her own mind: "It's just a function of personality. I never do anything quickly. I really am one of those people who take time to decide. When I see a dress I like I try it on and then go home and think about it and then go back and look at it again. Henry is different. He makes decisions quickly. But we just reached that point in both our lives when we decided to get married. You learn



Mrs. Henry Kissinger.

about yourself. You have to accept the fact that you go your own way. And you go along with what you're comfortable with. Henry decides more quickly."

Indeed at a birthday dinner for Mrs. Kissinger the other evening, her husband said in a toast: "All of you Episcopalians who have been picking on me so long, I want you to know if I had my way we would have been married three years ago."

Now that they are married, Mrs. Kissinger is aware that she will have special diplomatic duties, more formal and official than those that would have fallen to her before her husband was sworn in as secretary of state—a ceremony Mrs. Kissinger says her husband refers to as his Bar Mitzvah.

"If I'd been younger it would have been harder—it would have been a cultural shock," she says. "For the moment there is no strain. 'So far no one has said a word to me' about official duties, she notes. "And I'm grateful for it. It's been very relaxed." Nor does she believe the move to Washington, meaning not just the place but the life that is generated by her husband's position and activities, has been very difficult. "I'm lucky because I know people," she says, referring to her frequent visits here. "I can get friends to help, from finding a butcher to finding a house."

In fact the day before she was interviewed, Mrs. Kissinger had been house hunting for a place to rent and she had seen 11 houses—two of which were on her "maybe" list. She was appalled by the cost of everything and also by the fact that the owners wanted to sell and not to rent. She is looking, she says, for "something sort of sunny and open and—once again—with a sense of privacy, room for every member of the family to seal himself off." Mrs. Kissinger is very fond of her husband's children by his previous marriage, speaking with great enthusiasm of their sensitivity, brightness and charm, and she clearly wants them to visit.

Invariably then, one comes back to privacy—privacy versus the accommodation of fame, privacy to sustain the relationship that has managed to flourish under such strange conditions and which Mrs. Kissinger has every expectation will flourish under the new pressures of life married to the world's most famous and celebrated international politician.

The fame, she says, "is sort of irrelevant. The celebrity—that's not the person you live with." She seems confident that she can tread the fine line between being active in the world that interests him and yet respecting his privacy, between being wife and being intellectual companion and equal, between official and unofficial roles. She would, she says, love to be on Mr. Kissinger's staff or go off on one of his negotiating teams, but she is fully aware that that would be impossible.

PEOPLE: Martha Mitchell Theorist On Husband's Departure

Martha Mitchell, estranged wife of former Attorney General John Mitchell, thinks she may know why her husband walked out on her and why she is not being allowed to see their 13-year-old daughter, Mary.

"If Mitchell thought he was going to be in serious trouble," she said, "he may have thought that the best way to deal with this woman who had loved him so long was to make her hate him." She was in Los Angeles for a taping session for a May 1 "Tomorrow" show, to be telecast by NBC.

"The John Mitchell I knew, the Richard Nixon I knew, no longer live," Mrs. Mitchell told Michael Seder of the Los Angeles Times. "They killed themselves... with power and money, maybe. Not that she was ever a big Nixon supporter," she said. "In 1972 there wasn't any place I could vote. In 1968, I didn't like him."

Mrs. Mitchell went on to say that she has not only tried to see her daughter, but also her husband. But "the hotel [in New York] moves him to a new suite every week... and changes his name [in the register]. He left me with \$945... It's very difficult to get my hills paid. He puts some money in the bank [for me] but it's never a regular occurrence."

Cass (Mama) Elliott, 32, formerly with the Mamas and the Papas singing group, collapsed in a California TV studio Monday night just before she was to appear on the "Tonight" show. An NBC network spokesman said the incident was apparently due to exhaustion, brought on by a recent singing tour. Miss Elliott was taken by ambulance to Cedars of Lebanon Hospital and treated there as an outpatient.

Former Vice-President Spiro Agnew has already been assured of more than \$300,000 for his novel and could realize more than \$1 million on it, his agent said Monday. Scott Meredith said that Agnew will visit England to promote his book, "A Very Special Relationship," probably at the beginning of next year. Meredith, who issues periodic reports on new contracts for the book, sticks to generalities. He

mentioned that contracts have been signed for Japanese, German, French and other foreign publication rights. But French and French offers have been turned down. Asked about the \$100,000. The British and French contracts definitely. But France nobody's ever got \$100,000.

If any beings from outer space are planning to visit earth at the end of the month, they are sure of a stable audience according to the organizers of the International Skywatch West 77 to May 4, at least 11,000 in 34 countries will be in lookout for UFOs. This is the second skywatch week that Ray Le Poer French, president of the London-based Committee for the Study of Unidentified Flying Objects, has organized. It is a bad weather. Mr. French has been written book sellers on UFO phenomenon. It is coming that, despite efforts to be research in the field, there has been a general intensification of UFO activity. "In particular," he told Reuters, "I can tell you there seems to be something about Spain, something based there can't say very much about it at the moment."

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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